The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7463.—VOL. XLV. THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862. PRICE THREEPENCE.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Canon Walsh, Mr. Edward A. Macpherson, of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, to Miss Catherine Wiseman, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Wiseman, tailor, and sister to Mrs. Louis Bernstein, Castlereagh-street South.

On the 1st instant, at St. Gregory's, Queanbeyan, by the Rev. J. Forde, William Evans Dignam, of Goulburn, to Mary Anne, third daughter of Mr. John Lenihan, junior, of Garranturton, Waterford.

On Monday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, at his residence, Mr. Adam Russell, a native of Scotland, to Maria Johnson, of England, widow of the late John Johnson.

DEATHS.

On Friday the 25th ultimo, at her aunt's residence, Bathurst, Alice Maud, the sixth daughter of Mr. J. B. Farell, surgeon, aged five years and eight months.

On the 2nd instant, at her father's residence, Woodbrook, Illawarra, Mary Constance, daughter of Henry Gordon, Esq., J.P., in the 16th year of her age.

On the 4th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Matilda Emily, relict of the late George Bishop, of Somerset House, London, and mother of George Bishop, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney.

On the 7th instant, at his residence, Montague House, 15, Church-hill, Mr. William Drewe, late of Exeter, Devonshire, in his 57th year.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, No. 17, Victoria-terrace, Moore's Road, Miller's Point, Mrs. Celestine Roden, aged 71 years, relict of the late Mr. Benjamin Roden, of the 30th Regiment, after a painful and lingering illness, greatly regretted by a large circle of her relatives and numerous friends.

At his residence, Bull's Hill, near Liverpool, Mr. P. Doyle, 64 years of age, and 45 years a resident of Liverpool, deeply lamented by a large circle of relations and friends.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship MADRAS, 1230 tons, 275 horse power, J. R. STEAD, Commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with Her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, 1862, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
For particulars, regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd April.

STEAM to NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Co.'s s. s. LORD WORSLEY, J. BOWDEN, commander, will be despatched on the 25th of May, for NELSON and WELLINGTON, taking cargo and passengers for, Picton, Canterbury, Otago, the Bluff, and Taranaki.
Cargo can be sent down THIS DAY.
The steamer for Nelson, Wellington, and Southern ports will leave on the 26th.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
To ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE.—RANGATIRA, on or about 18th.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7; and ILLALONG, TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, THURSDAY, 15th, at 7 a.m.
To BRISBANE direct.—PRINCE OF WALES, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
To MARYBOROUGH.—SAMSON, on or about 20th.
To GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—EAGLE, 48 hours after arrival.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 13th and 27th May.
J. G. GOLLAN, pro Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.—THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
MERIMBULA.—THIS MORNING, at 10.
CLYDE RIVER direct.—THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—THIS DAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—On MONDAY, at noon.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER. The WILLIAMS, THIS (THURSDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY.—Fare, 1s.; children 6d.—PHANTON leaves

Circular Quay	Woolloomooloo	Manly
10.15, 2.0, 5.0.	10.30, 2.15.	8.15, 11.30, 4.

S. H. WILSON, Agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS. — The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—
ON WEEK DAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin .... 1s. 6d. Steerage ...... 1s. 0d.
Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.
Or Ninepence each way.

MACLEAY RIVER.—The WOOLLOOMOOLOO, early. Blaxland's Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—The COMMERCE, on SATURDAY, Pacific Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, the HELEN sails THIS EVENING. Apply at the Pacific Wharf. WM. WRIGHT.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—ESTHER. For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

MARY, for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The schooner PAT THE ROVER.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf. Sails the first fair wind.

FORTUNE, for PORT DENISON and BROAD SOUND, will sail on FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
J. and W. BYRNES and CO.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The schooner DOVE, detained at the request of shippers, will sail on SATURDAY, 10th instant. Freight dead weight, 25s.; measurement, 30s. per ton. All freight payable in Sydney. Apply Captain M'DERMOTT, on board, Commercial Wharf; or to O'DOWD and CO., King-street.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The fine schooner FANNY is now receiving cargo, at the Baltic Wharf; and having the greater portion engaged, will have immediate despatch.
MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY.—First fair wind. Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The first-class regular trader NATIVE LASS, Captain BROWN, will positively sail on FRIDAY MORNING.
For passage only apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., King-street.

REGULAR LINE OF TRADERS TO MELBOURNE.—The following first-class sailing packets will sail in regular succession during the season:—
The NATIVE LASS, Captain Brown
The CITY OF SYDNEY, Captain Leddra
The GRATIA, Captain Paton
The DRAGON, Captain Sevier.
Ample storage free for all goods intended for shipment.
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., King-st. West.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—☞ The favourite regular trader MARY AND ROSE, E. S. WILLIAMS, commander, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☞ To follow the WILD WAVE. The favourite regular trader LOUIS AND MIRIAM, HENRY VANDERVORD, commander, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ To follow the Kate. The A1 clipper-built barque ALICE CAMERON, PHILIP JONES, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK (late chief officer), commander, is now fast loading, and will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SINGAPORE direct.—The A1 ship ROYAL SAXON, LIVINGSTON, commander, for the above port, will have immediate despatch.
For passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA. — The French barque MARIE AMELIE, is now taking in cargo.
For freight only (early application for which is necessary) apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Wool only.—To sail positively on 15th May.—The first-class clipper ship, LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1287 tons register, T. R. PORTER, commander, requiring a few bales wool only to complete her cargo, will sail as above.
For freight, apply to the Captain, on board, Circular Quay; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS OF (Blackwall Yard) LONDON LINE of PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 24th May, the splendid A1 clipper ship, LINCOLNSHIRE, 1100 tons, E. CHARLETON, commander. Has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
RATES FROM MELBOURNE.
First-class, according to agreement.
Second ditto (including steward's attendance).. £32 to £35
Third ditto .... £18 to £20
Steerage (open berths) £16
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON, with immediate despatch, having nearly the whole of her dead weight engaged.—The splendid A 1 clipper ship CLARAMONT, 1050 tons burthen, JOHN MACKINTOSH, commander, now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay.
This fast sailing ship (whose average passage to the Australian colonies has been eighty-four days), affords the most favourable opportunity for shippers and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board; to J. B. METCALFE and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Bridge-street.
N.B.—Cargo for this vessel will not remain on the Wharf exposed to the weather.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS for LIVERPOOL.—To sail 31st May.—The celebrated ex-Royal Mail clipper BLUE JACKET, 1442 tons register, JAMES WHITE, commander, will be dispatched for the above port from Hobson's Bay positively on SATURDAY, 31st May. The accommodations of this beautiful ship for all classes of passengers are well known to be of the most approved description, no expense having been spared to render her a complete passenger conveyance.
For rates of passage or other particulars apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 48, William-street, Melbourne.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS for LONDON.—The celebrated clipper ship CAIRNGORM, R. S. CAIRNCROSS, commander, 938 tons register, has the greater portion of her dead weight engaged, and will have the quickest possible dispatch. Her accommodations for cabin passengers are of the first class, and can take a few passengers in the second cabin.
For terms, apply to Captain CAIRNCROSS, on board at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets. Wool will be received at Marsden's Shed.

FOR LONDON.—With prompt dispatch.—The well-known A1 Aberdeen clipper ship RIFLEMAN, 724 tons register, THOMAS BRUCE, commander. Has all her dead weight ready, will receive wool at Talbot's Shed at once, and be despatched without delay. Has a full poop with excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

S. S. ANNETTE, from LONDON.—Consignees of Goods by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

SHIP DELFTSHAVEN from ROTTERDAM.—Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Duguid's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered and stored at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any goods after being landed. Bills of Lading must be presented, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
Captain SCHAAP will not be responsible for any debts his crew may contract while in this port.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

TO LIGHTERMEN.—Required a LIGHTER to take the Ground Tackle and Mooring Gear of the Tuscarora from her bows, and land at the Circular Quay.
H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

WANTED to CHARTER, a first-class VESSEL, from 300 to 400 tons, for a voyage to Manila and back to Sydney.
Moore's Wharf, 5th May. HENRY MOORE.

CHARTER.—☞ WANTED to Charter, VESSELS, for the conveyance of Coals from Sydney to China, Indian Ports, and West Coast of America. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The barque CHRISHNA, 400 tons burthen.
Apply to GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., Newcastle.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 ship ATRIVEDA, 700 tons. DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, the smart clipper Schooner NIGHTINGALE. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that a special general MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, for the purpose of confirming certain substitutions of clauses 100 and 103, and amendments in clauses 104 and 105 of the Deed of Settlement of the Bank, unanimously passed at the half-yearly general meeting, held on the 30th ultimo.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 1st May.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—BRANCHES of this Bank are open for the transaction of general business at
Forbes (Lachlan Gold-fields)
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Adelong
Orange
Penrith
And, at
Goulburn.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, May 6th.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY. — NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at FORBES, Lachlan Diggings, for the conduct of all usual banking business, under the management of Mr. GEORGE HENRY GREEN. ROBERT NAPIER, manager.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BRANCH of this bank at ORANGE will be WITHDRAWN on the 14th instant, and that, with a view to prevent inconvenience to its customers, arrangements have been made with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (who will commence business in the same premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant), to discharge in due course all outstanding deposits and other liabilities of the said branch.
JOHN F. M'MULLEN,
Inspector and General Manager.
Sydney, 8th April.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—In reference to the foregoing advertisement, and to that issued by this bank on the 2nd instant, the negociations which were then pending with the Union Bank of Australia having since been concluded, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, now give notice that they will commence business at Orange on the 15th instant, in the premises at present occupied by the Union Bank of Australia.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 8th April.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given, that this Bank being about to withdraw its Bathurst branch, has made arrangements with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (who will commence business in the same premises on the 29th instant) to discharge in due course all outstanding Deposits and other liabilities of said branch.
JOHN F. M'MULLEN,
Inspector and General Manager.
Sydney, 15th April.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given, that a branch of this Bank will be OPENED in BATHURST on the 29th instant.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 15th April.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumut
Yass.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of GEORGE QUADRENT, cordial manufacturer, he is requested to return home to his Wife, for she is dangerously ill and wishes to see him as soon as possible. MARY ANN QUADRENT.

GRAND VOLUNTEER CONCERT, in aid of the BAND FUND of the No. 2 Battery, under the patronage of the Volunteer Mounted Rifles, Artillery, and New South Wales Rifles. A grand Concert will take place at the Masonic Hall, York and Clarence streets, THIS EVENING, Thursday, May 8th.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture—William Tell—Rossini. Full orchestra.
2. Glee—"Foresters sound the cheerful horn"—Bishop—No. 2 Battery, obligato French Horns.
3. Ballad—"I'm Alone,"—from the new opera "The Lily of Killarney"—Benedict.
Miss EMMA HOWSON.
4. Solo—Flute—"Rule Britannia," with variations—Druet.
GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
5. Patriotic Song and Chorus—"Arm! Arm!"—Packer.
Members of No. 2 Battery.
6. Trio—Instrumental—Violin, Violoncello, and Pianoforte, from the opera of the "Amber Witch," arranged by Mr. F. A. Howson.
Miss CLELIA HOWSON and Messrs. JOHN and F. A. HOWSON.
7. Song—"Gazing on Thee," from the opera of "Anna Bolena.
Madame SARA FLOWER.
8. "Riflemen, Form!"—N. S. W. Volunteer Rifle Band, conducted by Mr. D. Callen.
PART II.
1. Selection from Trovatore—Verdi
Band No. 1 Battery Volunteer Artillery, conducted by Mr. H. PRINCE.
2. Glee—"Lutze"
Balmain Volunteer Rifles.
3. Grand Fantasia—Sur Lucie di Lammermoor—Prudent
Master A. ANDERSON.
4. Ballad—"Alas, those chimes," from the opera of Maritana—Wallace
Miss CLELIA HOWSON.
5. Overture—Bronze Horse—Auber
Full orchestra.
6. Ballad—"Eily Mavourneen," from the "Lily of Killarney,"—Benedict.
MADAME SARA FLOWER.
7. Trio—"My Lady the Countess"—("Matrimonio Segretto.")
Madame SARA FLOWER, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Miss CLELIA HOWSON.
8. Introduction Waltz—"Faust"—D'Albert.
No. 2. Battery Band.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Tickets may be had of Messrs. Aldis, Anderson, Buist, J. R. Clarke, J. Moore, T. Sands, C. J. Sanden, George-street; Moss, Hunter-street; W. J. Johnson, W. Moffitt, Pitt-street; Henry Woolley, 136, King-street; Volunteer Club; the honorary secretary; and at the door of the Concert Ball.
Conductor and General Director—Mr. JOHN DEANE.
Accompanyist—Mr. W. STANLEY.
Doors open at half-past 7. Concert commences at 8 precisely. W. S. PAUL, hon. sec.

BALMAIN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given in aid of the above Institution, at Balmain, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th instant, full particulars of which will appear in a subsequent advertisement.
Tickets of admission may be obtained from any member of the committee, and also from Mr. RAMSAY, grocer, Darling-street; Mr. CHAPE, grocer, Darling-street; Post Office, and Mr. BAKER, chemist, &c.
Reserved Seats: Single tickets, 3s; double tickets, to admit a lady and gentleman, 5s. Unreserved seats, including the gallery, 2s. Children under fourteen years half-price.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Grand Comedy Night.
The celebrated comedian Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT, and the charming vocalist, Miss JULIA MATHEWS, for this night only in the glorious burlesque of ALADDIN, as played by them in the colonies for 65 nights.
THIS EVENING (Thursday), first time in Sydney of the comedy of
A FRIEND IN NEED A FRIEND INDEED.
Squire Wannop—Mr. C. Young; Harry Sparkley—Mr. Fawcett; Ada Bedford—Miss J. Mathews.
concluding with the magnificent burlesque of
ALADDIN,
Or the Wonderful Scamp.
Aladdin—Miss Julia Mathews; Widow Twankay—Mr. G. Fawcett.
Doors open at seven o'clock. Upper circle, one shilling. Bonnets not permitted to be worn in dress circle. Box-office open in Lobby of Theatre from 11 till 3, where seats can be secured.

LYCEUM THEATRE. — Unparalleled success of Gardiner's celebrated Equestrian Troupe.

COME and SEE Gardiner's Troupe in their ariel flights and French vaulting.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Grand Juvenile Performance on SATURDAY. Children half-price.

ANATOMICAL THEATRE, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. Open for the million. One shilling.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—The Venus dissected for the instruction of visitors. Ladies' day, FRIDAY, 9th.

BALL, in aid of the Funds of the School of Industry, will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, on TUESDAY, the 13th May, under the patronage of Lady Young and the following ladies of the committee.

Mrs. Aspinall	Lady Manning
Mrs. Billyard	Mrs. Alfred Roberts
Mrs. Breillat	Lady Stephen
Mrs. Robert Campbell	Mrs. Dess Thomson
Mrs. Charles Kemp	Mrs. Edward Ward.

Tickets (prices of which are, for ladies 15s., gentlemen 25s.), may be had of any of the following gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as stewards:—

Sir William Manning	Mr. Edward Allan
Mr. Dess Thomson	Mr. A. Morris
Colonel Kempt	Mr. H. C. Dangar
Captain Ward	Mr. W. F. Cape
Mr. William Macleay	Mr. W. W. Stephen.
Mr. Alfred Roberts	

Or at No. 8, corner of York and Wynyard streets; or by letter addressed Box 62, Post Office.
Also, at the Establishment of
Mr. William Moffitt, 227, Pitt-street.
Mr. W. H. Aldis, 275, George-street.
Messrs. Hobson and Whiting, 3, Hunter-street.
Mr. S. H. Lewis, 10, Hunter-street.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY next.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Annual Ball will take place at his Assembly Rooms (Colonnade), Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY, 23rd instant.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes, Mondays and Wednesdays, £2 2s. per quarter.

NO 4 COMPANY, S. B. V. R. will assemble for BALL PRACTICE, at the Military Range, Paddington, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 4 p.m. prompt, weather permitting. As this will be the commencement of a series of company matches, at which the highest score on three occasions will be entitled to a prize, viz, a richly ornamented belt, a full attendance of members is particularly requested.
W. CATHCART STILL, Captain.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, SURRY HILLS.—SERMONS, in aid of the Building Fund, will (D.V.) be preached in this Church, on SUNDAY next. In the Morning by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, minister of St. Barnabas; in the Evening by the Rev. ALFRED STEPHEN, B A., minister of St. Paul's, Redfern.

WESLEYAN SABBATH-SCHOOL SOCIETY.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the EXCURSION to Cremorne is POSTPONED for the present. J. R. LOVE, general secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Annual COMMEMORATION will take place on SATURDAY, the 17th May. H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

A MEETING of the Creditors in the estates of DAVID JONES and CO., and THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., will be held at the office of the trustees, Lyons-buildings, 227, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 15th of May instant, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of electing new Trustees, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.
M. M'DOUGALL, accountant for Trustees.

ORPHEONIST SOCIETY.—Practice TO-MORROW (Friday), 7 o'clock, instead of this evening.

REDFERN C. CLUB.—A Special MEETING of Members THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. F. L. PETTINGELL, hon. secretary.

TEMPERANCE MEETING, THIS EVENING, at the Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock.

PADDINGTON SCHOOL OF ARTS. — J. PATTISON will explain the Principles of Phrenology THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, illustrating the Science by diagrams and personal examinations. Admission, 6d.

ARMSTRONG'S Hospital for Sick Horses; medicine, &c., 21s. Livery, as usual.

ARMSTRONG'S Shoeing Forge.—6s. per set for saddle and carriage horses; 7s., cart horses.

ARMSTRONG'S GRIPE DRAUGHT.—To be had at 260, Pitt-street.

A NEW DYER.—F. JONES, from London, 803, George-street South, near Railway Bridge.

ALCOCK and CO., Melbourne, Billiard Table Manufacturers to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, have been awarded First Prize. Agents in Sydney, Messrs. W. BEAN and CO., Pitt-street.

AGISTMENT.—Horses taken in for Agistment at Bungarribee, Western Road, two miles from Blacktown Station. Terms, 1s. 6d. per week; good and secure paddocks, but no responsibility. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, 24, Charlotte-place.

BONES.—Thirty-five Shillings per Ton will be paid for sound Bones, in any quantity, delivered at the SUGAR HOUSE, Parramatta-street.

CARPETS TAKEN UP, thoroughly beat, and re-laid, or altered for other rooms. ☞ Club Houses and hotels liberally dealt with. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers, Sydney Carpet Grounds, Rushcutter's Bay.

CITY WINE VAULTS, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.—Pea soup ready at 11 o'clock; ordinary at 1 o'clock. Bill of fare:—Pea soup, saddle of mutton and jelly, roast pork, rump steak pie, shoulder mutton and mint sauce, stewed tripe, side dishes, cheese and salad. Charge 1s. 6d., ale included.

DR. CATLETT has REMOVED to 80, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist; at home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

DRAPERS.—Kid Gloves DYED black, equal to new, at 803, George-street South, Railway.

DEGOTARDI'S Printing House, Robinhood-lane, opposite Margaret-st. Orders cheap and elegantly executed.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY.—Rev. H. A. PALMER, of Pitt Town, is prepared to receive four pupils (boarders). The terms, which will be moderate, and all other particulars, may be learnt on application either personally or by letter. Quarters may be dated from the arrival of the pupils.
Parsonage, Pitt Town, April 26.

GEORGE FOX, General Forwarding and Commission Agent to all parts of the colony. Booking Office, 479, George-street, between Baylies' and Bown's Engine-house. G. F. begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has REMOVED his office to a more central situation, where he intends forwarding to all parts of the colonies, per vans, teams, or otherwise. Any favours will meet with prompt attention.

GRIST.—The Proprietor of the Barker-street Flour Mill, late Furlong and Kennedy's, is prepared to undertake Grinding Wheat, and Re-dressing Flour, on very moderate terms.
Superior storage for 2000 tons of wheat or flour.
For particulars apply at the Mill.

JAMES E. GRAHAM, Accountant and General Average Adjuster. Partnerships books made up, and disputed accounts arbitrated. 57, New Pitt-street.

INSTRUCTION and a Maternal home for CHILDREN from 3 years old. Liverpool. Apply 51, William-st.

LESSONS IN RIDING.—Quiet, well trained horses. Mr. LAUDER, Riding-master, Hippodrome, Waverley.

MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM begs to intimate that she purposes to open an EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for young Ladies on the 16th of June next, at her residence, Rathbone House, Stanmore, Newtown.

MR. BOULANGER has the honour to inform his Pupils that he has REMOVED to No. 3, Lyons-terrace, and that he gives Lessons at home on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Private families attended at their own residences on the four other days of the week.
Terms:—Per quarter (24 lessons), two lessons per week, twelve guineas, (payable monthly); single lessons, one guinea. No attendance on public holidays.
3, Lyons-terrace, April 16th.

MR. A. EMANUEL, Teacher of the Pianoforte and Singing. Apply at Johnson and Co.'s, 233, Pitt-st.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. CHAS. MOORE and CO. intend removing to those new premises, now in course of completion, on the site of the house occupied by the late Mrs. Terry.

THE NUTSHELL COFFEE and BOARDING-HOUSE, King-street West, by Mrs. HOLLIDAY, who will be glad of a visit from her old friends, whom she will still endeavour to please.

WRITING and Nautical Institution, 393, Pitt-street. Conducted by Messrs. BRAGG and JONES.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and taken in exchange. Broadwood and Sons' and other first-class makers' pianofortes always on SALE. 71, Market-street.

MONEY to LEND, on freeholds, in or near Sydney. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 45, Hunter-street.

FOX'S EXPRESS VAN will leave 479, George-street, for Berrima, Goulburn, Gunning, Yass, Binalong, Lambing Flat, on MONDAY the 12th. Passengers must be booked on or before Saturday next.

LACHLAN! LACHLAN. — First-class American VANS will leave FOX'S central Booking Office, 479, George-street. Passengers Luggage must be booked on or before FRIDAY the 9th.

LACHLAN DIGGINGS direct.—Buckley's VAN leaves ALLEN'S Express Office THIS DAY, for conveyance of passengers only.

LACHLAN DIGGINGS direct.—M'Gee's Express VANS leave ALLEN'S Express Booking Office, south of Haymarket, on FRIDAY, taking passengers and light goods. Apply early.

LACHLAN DIGGINGS direct.—ALLEN'S Express VAN leaves his office, on Saturday, at noon. Ladies and gentlemen availing themselves by this opportunity can ensure punctuality and civility. Charges as usual.

THREE Commodious American WAGGONS will leave for the LACHLAN direct, on FRIDAY MORNING. Room for a few passengers. FOX'S Booking Office, 479, George-street.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, about six months ago, out of the Domain, a Bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be branded CJ on the shoulder. Whoever will bring her to W. PEISLEY, Woolloomooloo, will receive the above reward on conviction of the thief, and if strayed, £2.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, from the Braidwood and Clyde Coach, on the 25th March last, a CARPET BAG, containing ladies' apparel, &c. The above reward will be paid on its delivery to EDYE MANNING, Esq., Sydney; HENRY MANNING, Esq., Nelligen; or JAMES RODD, Esq., Braidwood.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on board the steamer Illalong, a Terrier DOG, on Monday, 28th April, answers to the name of "Brownie;" had on a chain collar marked J. Langhan, Newcastle, also a cane collar. Any person delivering him to JOHN HOLMAN, White Horse Tavern, George-street, will receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a dark brown poley COW, white stripes on flanks, white spot over left eye, heavy in calf. Any information received at Newtown Toll-bar; and any one detaining her after this will be prosecuted.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, from Camperdown, a Yearling HEIFER, slit in the ear, colour red, with white back. Any one bringing her to R. WOODHAM, Camperdown, will receive the above reward.

LOST, April 30th, at Diamond Swamp, one brown MARE, about 14 hands high, branded FS near shoulder, ID near rump, off shoulder P number 2. Any person bringing the mare to Mr. CASSE, Bathurst-road, will receive £1 reward; or to the undersigned, JOHN MOULD, Seven Hills.

LOST, on May 6th, POODLE SLUT, answers to the name of "Topsy." Any person bringing her to 95, Palmer-street, Jubilee-terrace, Woolloomooloo, will be rewarded.

NOTICE.—Whereas a CHEQUE for Twelve Pounds Seven Shillings, dated 20th November, 1861, drawn by Peter Miller, on the Commercial Bank, Parramatta, in favour of J. E. Stacy, Esq., was then and there LOST or STOLEN, Notice is hereby given that payment of said cheque was stopped same day, and parties are cautioned not to receive the same. Sydney, 6th May.

STRAYED, from Nithsdale Cottage, on Thursday last, a black COW. Any person giving information of the same at Nithsdale Cottage, 172, Elizabeth-street South, will be rewarded.

STOLEN or STRAYED, a cream coloured TERRIER BITCH; no tail, and cropped ears; answers to the name of "Flora." A reward of 10s. will be paid to any one returning her to 131, Sussex-street, three doors from the Dundee Arms; and if detained after this notice, the parties will be prosecuted.

FOUND, a PURSE, containing Money. Apply to C. KINGSBOROUGH, 529, Brickfield-hill.

No. 62—26. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 26th April, 1862.
PERMANENT LEVEL OF GIPPS-STREET, between Riley and Smith streets, and Langleys-lane.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Plans and Sections showing the permanent levels of Gipps-street, between Riley and Smiths streets, and Langleys-lane, off Burton-street, as proposed to be adopted by the Municipal Council, are now lying at the Office of the City Surveyor, for the inspection and information of the public, and will so remain for four weeks from this date, so that any objections to the same may be lodged with the undersigned, previous to the final adoption of the said levels by the Municipal Council.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF MARRICKVILLE. — To Ratepayers.—Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Petty Sessions for the hearing of APPEALS against the assessment of properties within the above-named municipality, will be held at the Central Police Office, Sydney, on SATURDAY, 17th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.
By order of the Chairman,
GEORGE PILE, junior, Council Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—To ROAD CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the Formation, Ballasting, &c., of Cameron and Rountree streets, from Mort-street to Ballast Point Road. Particulars may be obtained on application to JAMES M'DONALD, surveyor, Council Chambers, Darling-street, where tenders are to be delivered, under cover, on or before MONDAY, the 19th current. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNICIPALITY of BALMAIN.—TENDERS are invited for Constructing and Completing a Wooden BRIDGE, at Balmain. For particulars apply JAMES M'DONALD, architect and surveyor, Council Chambers, Balmain, where tenders will be received until MONDAY, the 12th May next. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

EAST MAITLAND MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS are required by the East Maitland Municipal Council for the performance of the duties of Surveyor, Town Clerk, Collector, &c. Parties seeking the appointment may tender for one or more of the offices, and all applications must be made before the 29th instant. The Council does not engage to accept the lowest, or any tender. All applications to be accompanied by references, and addressed to the Mayor, who will furnish further information if required.
G. F. DAVIDSON, town clerk pro tem.

ATHELSTANE RANGE TRAMWAY, ROCKHAMPTON. — Sealed TENDERS, addressed to the Public Works Committee, Rockhampton, will be received till THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1862, for the whole, or any of the various sections of a Tramway, from the intersection of Bolsover and Fitzroy streets, in the town of Rockhampton, to the Athelstane Range, about 70 chains in length. Printed forms of tender may be had, and plans and specifications seen at the Exchange, Sydney. SMITH and BURNET, civil engineers, architects, surveyors, Rockhampton. April 9th.

TENDERS WANTED.—Tenders will be received for the ERECTION of a Roman Catholic CHURCH, at Nimitybelle, until the 30th of May, 1862.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the architect's office, St. Mary's, Sydney; at Rev. M. M'Ilroy's, C.P., Goulburn; at A. M'Donald's, Nimitybelle, to whom all tenders must be addressed.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
A. M'DONALD, secretary.
Nimitybelle, 19th April, 1862.
N.B.—Parties may tender separately for the masonry and carpenter's work.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY next, for Erecting THREE HOUSES in Castlereagh-street. Apply to W. BRADRIGE and SON, architects and surveyors, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-st.

TENDERS wanted for plumber's Work. Labour only. Apply at St. John's College.

TENDERS wanted for Slating. Labour only. Apply at St. John's College.

NOTICE.—Captain TAYLOR, of the brig WOODLARK, will not be responsible for DEBTS contracted by his crew.

BOX 30.—Applicants for the Situation of ASSISTANT CLERK to the above address are advised that the vacancy has been filled.

COMPOSITOR.—The Situation in the MAITLAND MERCURY Office is filled.

AS BILLIARD MARKER.—A competent MAN. Country preferred. Address MARKER, Post Office, Parramatta.

A MASTER of ARTS, of Trinity College, Dublin, residing in Hereford-street, Glebe Point Road, is desirous of taking a limited number of pupils.

A CHURCH of ENGLAND CLERGYMAN in the interior requires the services of a competent TUTOR. Satisfactory references and testimonials a sine qua non. Address Rev. J. N., Post Office, Maitland.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 18, is open for an ENGAGEMENT in a wholesale warehouse; is a good salesman, has had practical experience in some of the first houses in town. Highest references and testimonials given. Salary no object. Address A. Q., HERALD Office.

A COACHMAN and GARDENER WANTED, in a gentleman's family, a few miles from town—a respectable middle-aged single man, competent to drive a pair. Wages, £52 a year. Persons answering the above description only, can apply to Mr. SENIOR, chemist, George-street, Sydney.

BUTCHER.—Wanted, a steady single MAN, who can cut and deliver meat. Apply G. SHARP, 62, Hunter-street, after 11 a.m.

CHAIR-CANERS and CHAIR-MAKERS wanted; constant employment at full rates. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

CLERK OF WORKS.—Wanted, an experienced Person, accustomed to superintend out-door work; he must also have a knowledge of indoor work. Apply by letter, to ARCHITECT, 247, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

DIVING APPARATUS.—Wanted, a MAN, who understands the working of vulcanised indiarubber, to repair the above. Apply to T. J. BOWN, 101, Bathurst-street.

GOVERNESS Wanted.—Required, a Protestant Lady, as Governess, competent to impart a sound English education, together with music and singing; references given and required. Apply to WILLIAM TINDALL, Hornsey Wood, Penrith.

JOINERS.—Wanted, a Joiner. Apply JAMES REYNOLDS, Foy-street, White Bay, Balmain.

LOADING for ORANGE, Bathurst, Meroo. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO, 90, Clarence-st.

MUSIC.—WANTED, a PIANIST, at WARREN'S, Foresters' Hall, South Head Road.

MAIZE.—100 Tons wanted for shipment, within fifteen days. Apply by letter, stating price and terms, Box 213, Post Office.

PIANOFORTE.—Wanted, a second-hand Instrument. Address with price, X. L., HERALD Office.

PARTNER, WANTED, in a rapidly increasing country business, to be either sleeping or active; capital required, £1000. For further particulars, address Y. Z., HERALD Office.

SPRING-CART or Buggy, new or second-hand, wanted. J. POPE, Flower Pot Inn, York-street.

SURGEON WANTED for a first-class ship about to proceed to London. Apply to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

SQUATTING.—Wanted, by a long-experienced and well-known thoroughly practical person, a PARTNER with about £5000, to go into the purchase of a good station, with 20,000 sheep, in the Darling Downs District, Queensland. Address L. E. L., Box 163, Post Office.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY.—In consequence of the resignation of J. Robertson, Esq., late Honorary Surgeon to this Institution, candidates for the vacant office, until the next Annual General MEETING, are requested to send in their diplomas and testimonials, in accordance with rule 31, on or before 11 a.m. of MONDAY, 12th May, addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN DOUGALL, } Joint Honorary
M. H. STEPHEN, } Secretaries.

QUEENSLAND.—Wanted, a PARTNER, either sleeping or active, who can command about £1000, to join the advertiser in a wholesale store, stock, and station agency business. Apply, by letter, to D. D., HERALD Office.

TWO MECHANICS seek a comfortable HOME in the city. Address B. H., HERALD Office.

TEAMS WANTED.—Loading for Carcoar and Sofala. DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO., 406 and 408, George-st.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a first-class HOSIER. E. J. SCRIVENER, 321, George-st.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, one that understands his business. C. KINGSBOROUGH, 529, Brickfield-hill.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. Apply 83, George-street North.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Dispensing Hand, for Maitland. Apply, enclosing testimonials, to T. H. MILLER, druggist, West Maitland.

TO TAILORS.—Good WORKMEN wanted. J. EXTON, 15, Hunter-street.

TO TAILORS. — Wanted, a first-class CUTTER; salary, £4 weekly. Address E., HERALD Office.

TO PARENTS.—REQUIRED, an educated YOUTH in an architect's office. Address ARCHITECT, 73 Box, Post Office.

TEAMS REQUIRED, to LOAD for
Bathurst — Lachlan
Sofala — Lambing Flat
Cowra — Mudgee.
Adelong
JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

TO BANKERS.—A Branch Manager of several years' experience, perfectly conversant with the whole routine of banking, accustomed to extensive gold-buying transactions, and of active business habits, is now open to a similar engagement in any part of the colonies. Address MANAGER, care of Mr. Senior, chemist, 262, George-street.

TO FREEMASONS.—A Brother is in want of an ENGAGEMENT as BOOKKEEPER (by any system) or the management of a warehouse or store, and could save an importing house of any magnitude—in the fancy trade—more than he would receive as salary. Locality no object. Address ALPHA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS, to the Dressmaking. No. 9, Park-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD. Apply to GEORGE CLEGG, blacksmith, Market-street West.

WANTED, a COOPER. Apply to JOHN LOGAN, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a PUBLIC HOUSE. Particulars to RORY GOD, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BOY to collect orders and deliver meat. Apply Mr. JAMES BEATTIE, Balmain.

WANTED, a BOY for a Butcher's Shop. 16, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 493, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Junior ASSISTANT. M. SPENCE, Commercial Emporium, 216 and 218, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand SPRING-CART. Apply LINCKER and CO., 166, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a YOUTH, as PORTER. Apply City Wine Vaults, George-street, opposite Jamison-st.

WANTED, Twenty TROUSERS FINISHERS. G. LORKING, tailor, &c., 296, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply Lamb Inn, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to assist in the housework. Marine Hotel, George and Argyle streets.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 501, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a GIRL, as LAUNDRESS, and to assist in housework. Apply Petty's Hotel.

WANTED, TENDERS for the Plumbing Work (labour only). Apply at St. John's College.

WANTED, TENDERS for Slating; labour only. Apply at St. John's College.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply at the Post Office, Paddington.

WANTED, Two good HOUSE SERVANTS. W. J. O'BRIEN, Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, a CABINETMAKER. Apply 32, Park-street, opposite the Old House.

WANTED, at the Royal Hotel, a WAITER, he must understand the duties, be civil, and of sober habits.

WANTED, a strong GIRL. F. JONES, dyer, 803, George-street South, near Railway Bridge.

WANTED, a JUNIOR HAND, for the Counter. J. CLARKE, grocer, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a General House SERVANT. Mrs. HOWELL, 684, George-street South.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. J. ISAACS, china warehouse, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a strong LAD to help a smith at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Coach Smith and Smith's Helper, at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand TENT. Apply at the London Saloon, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER; also Improvers to the Mantle Making. 325, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GIRL to assist in house work, two in family. 326, Brougham-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, an active LAD. Apply at George's Restaurant, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, George-street South.

WANTED, a strong LAD, 17 or 18, to work in a store. 774, George-street South.

WANTED, a strong Girl as NURSE; and a respectable Young Woman as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 115, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable Female GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. HOWES, 264, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets.

WANTED, a middle-aged Woman, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply No. 15, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a PRECENTOR, for the Presbyterian Church, Palmer-street. Applications to be made to the Rev. JOHN M'GIBBON, adjoining the church.

WANTED, for the country, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Must be able to cook well. Apply before 11 o'clock to-day, at 55, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, as WAITER. Apply City Wine Vaults, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

WANTED, a stout active BOY; one accustomed to horses preferred. LINCKER and CO., Lower George-street.

WANTED, by a relation, address of Mrs. T. F. PIPER or family, formerly residing at Woolloomooloo. Address F. DELTA, Post Office, Melbourne.

WANTED, a first-class COACH PAINTER. Good wages and constant employment. E. LILLY, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, by a young person, a SITUATION in a respectable family; is a good NEEDLEWOMAN. Address, stating terms, to ADA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SHOPMAN; also a Pork BUTCHER; one who understands making small goods. P. M'CARROLL, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a steady respectable Young MAN as runner. Apply MOORE'S Observer Tavern, Lower George-street.

WANTED, 6 TAILORS for Maitland; must be good workmen. Apply to D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

WANTED, a handsome WATER DOG. Apply at COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square, any day this week, between 9 and 10 o'clock a.m.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged English PERSON, as HOUSEKEEPER, for the country; references required. Apply Westgate Cottage, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, for the country, a GENERAL SERVANT; also, a GIRL, 15 or 16 years of age. Enquire at GEORGE GARDNER'S, 499, George-street South, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a clean respectable young GIRL as GENERAL SERVANT in a small family. Apply Colonial Insurance Office, Wynyard-square, or Mr. RAMSAY, grocer, Balmain.

WANTED, a BUTCHER; one who understands cutting up meat, a single man. Apply, This Morning, by 10 o'clock, to Mr. BARLOW, wholesale grocer, 759, George-street South.

WANTED, a Slaughtering Butcher, Married Couple with a grown family, for Grafton; also a Couple without incumbrance, for Queensland; a Weaver, Blacksmith, a Man Cook, and an Indoor Couple for Sydney. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a married Man. The country preferred. Understands the management of sheep and cattle. Salary a secondary consideration. Useful in any occupation. Address E. S., Mr. Pierce, news agent, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a COACHMAN; he must be sober, honest, and a good whip; he will have to groom three horses, and to keep his carriage and harness in good order. A good character required from his last employer, and also a good reference in Sydney. Apply to Mr. WENTWORTH, at the Club, between 9 and 10 a.m.

WANTED, a TEACHER, for the Presbyterian School, Palmer-street. Applicants must be Presbyterians, married men, and having testimonials of character and ability. Present income of the school from Government stipend and school fees, about £300 per annum. Applications will be received until the 24th instant, to be addressed to the Rev. JOHN M'GIBBON, Manse, Palmer-street.

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THE REVISED CODE OF EDUCATION: MR. LOWE'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 13.

MR. LOWE, vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education; having brought up certain papers connected with the Revised Code issued by the Committee of Privy Council, moved that they do lie on the table. He then proceeded to state that these papers contained the modifications which the Government proposed to make in the recent minute, and were, in as far as the Government were concerned, the result of six months' controversy. The Committee of Council, he said, had paid the most respectful attention to the views and opinions which had been ventilated upon the subject, and had endeavoured to make the revised regulations conform, as far as their sense of duty permitted, to those views and opinions. In order to fix the exact limits of the controversy, he explained the object of the Committee of Council, which was to promote education among the children of the labouring poor by grants of money under certain conditions, and the mode in which the grants were administered. These grants were of three kinds. The first is the capitation grant, which is given for each child who has attended school for 176 days and upwards in the year. This grant varies from 3s. to 5s. for girls, and from 4s. to 6s. for boys, and may be fairly averaged at 5s. a child. The condition upon which the grant is made is that 14s. per child has been expended in the school. That grant amounted in the Estimates of last year to £77,000. The next grant is the grant for what are called certificated teachers, and it consists of certain allowances to certificated teachers. The first and most prominent of these is what is known as the augmentation grant. That is a grant which is made to the teacher upon his certificate. The Committee of Privy Council holds examinations every year, the successful candidates at which receive certificates. These certificates have a certain money value, which varies according to the class which the candidate obtains, and which may be increased every five years. This money value is called the augmentation, and the condition on which it is given is that the managers of schools shall contribute twice as much as the augmentation grant; that is to say, an augmentation of £15 will not be payable to the teacher unless the managers contribute at least £30. These augmentation grants are expressed in the broad sheet of the Privy Council to be given in aid of the salary of the teacher, and they are also, in the minutes of the Committee of Council, said to be given as a means of distributing the grant to schools; but in no case are they given unless the report of the inspector upon the school is satisfactory. These grants are liable to be withheld, even though the teacher be guilty of no misconduct, although the misconduct should be wholly on the part of the managers, and the teachers should have no part in it whatever. This grant also includes allowances for teaching pupil-teachers to draw, and for teaching the Gaelic and Welsh languages; and it amounted last year to £122,000. The next grant is made to pupil-teachers, apprentices, or persons who are put in the position of apprentices—the House will see why I guard myself in that way—who are taken into the service of a school at thirteen, and continue in it for five years. The payment for the first year is £10, and it rises by sums of £2 10s. annually up to £20. The whole of the sum so expended is granted by the Government, and the managers contribute nothing towards it. The amount of the grant for pupil-teachers according to the estimate of last year was £300,000. These three grants together, speaking roughly and omitting some petty sums, such as allowances to assistant teachers and other smaller matters, make up a sum of about £500,000. The question as to the administration of the Education Department was in the year 1858 referred by her Majesty to a Royal commission. That commission has, after three years' investigation, made a report, and the effect of that report is that it recommends the continuance of the system of giving assistance to schools by the Privy Council upon the principles which I have enumerated; it gives the weight—and it is a very great weight—of its approbation to the system of basing the assistance given by Government upon voluntary religious effort; it recommends the continuance of the annual grants, but it advises the total abolition of those grants, and the substitution for them of capitation grants, one to be paid by the central Government for every scholar who has attended school; another to be paid upon the average number of pupils in attendance who can be shown to have been under the instruction of pupil-teachers; and another to be paid out of the county rates upon the examination of the pupils. This report was presented in March last, and the question was necessarily forced upon the department to which I have the honour to belong as to how far we were prepared to go with the report of the Commissioners, and whether we could endorse it wholly or in part. The first fault he found on the system was what he would call its partiality. It did not pervade or permeate the whole country. It left too much to spontaneous education, the consequence of which was that the foundation schools were rather regulated by the wealth and public spirit of the persons inhabiting the locality, than by the number of its population. The number of schools assisted by the Privy Council was, at the time the Commission reported, 6897. The number wholly unassisted was 15,952. In the assisted schools there are 917,255 pupils; in the unassisted 675,155. If we go further, and extend our view to the class for whose education the Privy Council wish to provide, the children of the labouring poor, we find the proportion is as four to five. If in addition we take into consideration the fact reported by the Commissioners, that of the children in the schools of the Privy Council only one-fourth are taught thoroughly well to read, write, and cipher, the result comes out in this rather mortifying form, that of the children that are in the schools which the grants of the Privy Council are intended to assist, only one-ninth get the benefit of a really good education. Further than that, on taking different dioceses containing parishes whose population is under 600, these results are obtained:—In Oxford, out of 839 parishes, only twenty-four schools are in connection with the Privy Council; in Hereford, out of 130 parishes, only five are in connection with the Privy Council; in Devon, out of 245 parishes, only two are connected with the Privy Council; in Dorset, out of 179 parishes, only ten are in connection with it; in Cornwall, out of 71 parishes, only one is connected with the Privy Council. Now, that is no discredit to a tentative and preliminary system, but it would be a discredit to that system which we wish to render permanent in this country, if we could not meet the great and pressing want. These districts contribute equally with others, and it is exceedingly desirable, both on the ground of justice and of policy, that they should receive back some share of the money they had paid. The way in which it had been proposed this should be done was, by introducing a lower kind of teaching. But there was a great difficulty. The present system of grants was such that if the teaching was good the grant was ample, but they had no real check upon the teachers. It seemed to him the only condition under which they could possibly recommend, without reckless expenditure, that teachers of an inferior class should be employed, would be that there should be some collateral and independent proof that the teacher had done his duty. That would only be done in individual examination of the scholars. Another fault of the Privy Council grants was its complexity. This arose from the Government appropriating and paying the grants. The number of persons with whom we have to deal at this moment is almost incredible. For the year which has just terminated the number of schools under inspection was 9957; the number of certificated teachers receiving grants, 8698; of probationary teachers, 491; of assistant teachers, 381; pupil-teachers, 16,277; and the number of Queen's scholars, 2527; making altogether, if we count one manager for every school, the very respectable army of 38,331 persons, all engaging the attention of the Privy Council, and most of them receiving money directly from it. We pay money directly by Post-office orders to the whole 16,277 pupil-teachers, whose salaries, moreover, are variable, beginning at £10, and rising gradually to £20. We pay money directly to the whole 8698 principal teachers, and the amounts vary, owing to all sorts of circumstances. We are, besides, in correspondence with 9957 sets of managers, so that the correspondence and payments of the Department are exceedingly large and complicated. We therefore have to be very careful in order to obtain the facts correctly, and this very often involves long and laborious interrogations. I admit that in a tentative and preliminary step this may have been quite right. Probably all this amount of care on the part of the Committee of Council was the only way by which national education could have been got through the preliminary stages; but it never can be permanently maintained. I have further to observe that this system is evidently destructive of the proper control of this House. We have by this complexity the power of saddling the public with very heavy expense without the House knowing anything about it. One word in a letter may make a difference of some thousands; and though the accounts are submitted to members, they may never discover the increase made in that way. I believe it to be very important that Parliament should have all control over this system; but under the present arrangements we can never have that control without great complexity of machinery, and without expecting that each hon. gentleman shall master the entire of the details. On the other hand, no doubt this system of complexity was intended, in the first instance, to secure a proper control by that department, which should hold the funds with an iron hand, and allow of no expenditure that was not proper. I repeat that in a tentative plan that may have been very wise; and I think it would be very wrong to do away with the present safeguards, however inconvenient, without providing some sort of equivalent. It is important that the Privy Council should know that the money voted by this House has been well spent, and spent for the purpose intended. Can they be assured of this under the present regulations? Managers are a fluctuating body. This year you may be in correspondence with a very attentive and careful manager, who is the life and soul of the school. Next year he may be dead, and you may have one who is not so exact or so thoroughly acquainted with his duties. One of the greatest inconveniences that we have to deal with is, that the managers are a fluctuating body. Once we pay over the money we cannot follow it to the uses to which it is applied, but we can be satisfied that it is well applied on the whole, and make our grants dependent on that. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the only substitute for this circumlocution and red tape—the only check on managers—is not to be had by the payment of teachers, but by the examination of the pupils. The Commissioners reported that even in the best schools only one-fourth of the boys attained the highest class, and they also reported that the schools under the Privy Council have not yet succeeded in educating to any considerable extent the bulk of the children who have passed through them. These are very strong and startling opinions, and we should have been very glad if we had any way of refuting them. The inspectors report that in 90 per cent. of the schools the reading was taught "excellently, or well;" that in 89 per cent. writing was taught "excellently or well;" and that in 83 per cent. arithmetic was taught "excellently or well." Certainly that seems hardly reconcilable with report of the Commissioners; but we must not forget that the Commissioners were perfectly cognisant of those assertions, and that still they came to the conclusion which I have just stated to the House. I think the two statements may be reconciled without any imputation on either party. Earl Russell explained this system as a type or model of education, and I think the objects in all schools were the quality of the education and the qualification of the teachers. (Hear, hear.) Inspection is invaluable in many ways, but I say that it is not calculated to test in a crucial manner the merits of a school. In the minute of 1853 there was this direction: "That three-fourths of the scholars above 7 and under 9 years of age, three-fourths of those above 9 and under 11, and three-fourths of those above 11 and under 13 respectively, pass such an examination before her Majesty's inspector, or assistant inspector, as shall be set forth in a separate minute of details." That clearly shows that in the contemplation of the Privy Council at that time examination was to be a part of inspection; but that never has been so. Such an examination has been, I believe, required by some inspectors; but in a great number of cases, avowedly, that part of the minute has never been put in force. I am not blaming the inspectors for that. Their attention was not called to it by the department, and the central office is to blame if there be any blame in the matter. I would remind the House that an examination of classes is a very different thing from an examination of individuals. Although an inspector might not be satisfied with a class he might not wish to deprive the school of the grant on that ground; and we cannot blame him. If the inspectors are right, and 90 per cent. of the scholars are really educated, the language that might be expected to be held by those interested in the schools is—"Your examination is superfluous, but if you think it right to put the country to the trouble and expense of an examination, we shall get more than we do at present. Our schools will bear any test." Instead, however, of saying that the examination is needless, the language held is that the examination would be ruinous, and that the schools will not stand it. Some persons give a physical theory why it will be impossible for the children to pass the examinations. One gentleman of great authority says that the first generation of pupils inherit a physical incapacity to read, write, and cipher, and that in fact unless their fathers have been taught to read, write, and cypher, it is impossible for them to learn these useful acquirements. Others argued that these mechanical results must follow and not precede the moral and religious training of the children, so that no one could be taught to read, write, or cipher unless he were first taught morals and religion. If that dictum had been known to Diogenes he might have saved himself the trouble of lighting his lamp to find an honest man. He would only have had to catch the first man who could read, write, and cipher, and then he would have got him. (A laugh.) Here is a town in England, the name of which I will not mention, in which there are two schools. It does happen that both of them receive the same sum—£240 a-year—from the Privy Council. One of these schools is strongly in favour of the Revised Code, being satisfied that, after all deductions, they would get £350. The other is as strongly against the Revised Code, because they are satisfied that when the deductions were made they would get only £115. This shows how little the reports of the inspectors give one any precise or definite notion of the efficiency of the teaching in the school. (Hear.) The fact is, that if we mean to make our system permanent, we must make up our minds on what principle we are to proceed. What is the object of inspection? Is it simply to make things pleasant, to give the schools as much as can be got out of the public purse, independent of their efficiency, or do you mean that our grants should not only be aids, subsidies, and gifts, but fruitful of good? (Hear, hear.) That is the only question, and it meets us at every turn. I have looked into this question in order to see what sort of grants some of the schools receive. I took a long book containing the grants to 250 schools. The children of these schools were supposed to receive 10s. a-head, that being considered a fair amount for each child to earn. I examined the twelve schools where the grant is the highest. Well, the first school receive from the public, instead of 10s., no less than £4 3s. 4d. each child; the second, £1 7s. 6d.; the next, £1 5s.; the next, £1 4s. 1d.; the next, £1 3s. 9d.; the next, £1 3s.; the next, £1 3s.; the next, £1 2s. 8d.; the next, £1 0s. 9d.; the next, £1 0s. 6d.; and the next, 19s. 4d. The lowest is 19s., or double the sum that the Commissioners think ought to be paid for each scholar. (Hear, hear.) I then took another book. In the first case, I found the grant per child, on average attendance, was £1 8s. 11d.; the next, £1 7s. 5d.; and so on down to the lowest, which is 18s. 9d. (Hear.) It seems to me that this is a very serious question, because when we are told that any change in the grant must diminish the assistance given to the schools we are never told what the actual amount of that assistance is. (Hear.) That makes all the difference. The fact is that a great many of these schools are receiving under the present system a great deal more than they are entitled to, and no system can be entitled to support that does not make provision for diminishing that expenditure. There are three sources that go to make up the income—first, the subscriptions of the charitable persons who founded the school; the second is the school pence; and the third the grant from the Privy Council. The school pence may be left out of the question. It is supposed that we only give a third, but the fact is that the subscriptions given by the managers of the school and the grant of the Privy Council are exactly equal, and amount to 11s. 6d. each. But if we add the expenses of the training colleges which exist only for the purposes of the schools, the grant becomes 15s. 6d. to 11s 6d. subscription, or in the ratio of nearly four to three. (Hear, hear.) That fact appears to me well worthy of your consideration. Then I find that this capitation grant that we give is often absolutely wasted. People do not know what to do with it when they get it; it is absolutely surplus, and I have known where part of it has been given to the children who have earned it for the schools by their attendance. (Hear.) Then it appears to me to be improper that the Privy Council should pay the whole cost of the pupil teachers, as it does now. (Hear.) We profess to aid voluntary effort, and yet £300,000 is given to persons to whom the schools give nothing. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") We give inducements—very particular inducements, to pupil teachers, rather than to assistant teachers. We ought to stand neutral between the two classes. We ought not to throw our sword into either scale; but we pay the whole salary of the pupil teachers, and neglect the others. (Hear, hear.) Then with regard to the masters, there is another instance of extravagance. We pay an augmentation to masters with a view to fixing a *minimum* to the masters' salary, which should never fall below £45. But a case of so low a salary has never arisen; the market has always kept above that limit, and yet we have always paid the augmentation, although the circumstances which that grant was calculated to meet never came into effect. (Hear, hear.) But what is the *maximum*? The schoolmaster may receive £30 augmentation, £15 for instructing pupil teachers, £5 for teaching drawing to the school, £3 for teaching drawing to the pupil teachers, and £5 for teaching Welsh or Gaelic—in all £58. It seems to me that the rate of assistance in that respect is altogether extravagant. (Hear, hear.) Then this aid is given in the most expensive form. There is no rule with respect to the qualification of teachers. It appears to me that all those circumstances are well worthy of reconsideration. (Hear, hear.) I come now to another criticism that I have to offer, and that is that the system being devised prior to experience of the subject it does not meet the requirements of the existing state of things. (Hear, hear.) The Commissioners report,—"That the whole scheme of education in the schools was settled, the school books were prepared, and, above all, the teachers were trained upon suppositions as to the age of the pupils and the opportunities which would be afforded for instructing them which the facts have not sustained." The meaning of that is, that we have assumed, in framing this system, a state of attendance which does not really exist. (Hear, hear.) The facts connected with this subject are very remarkable, and I will just state them briefly to the House. On the average of schools, 70 per cent. of the children in attendance are under 10 years of age, 20 per cent. under 11 years, and 11 per cent. under 12 years of age. The result of that is that a great part of the children really leave school before the age of 11—70 per cent. are under 10 years of age, 80 per cent. under 11, and 90 per cent. under 12 years. Now, when we are estimating what we will do, what money is to be spent, what establishments we will make, and so on, we ought always to bear in mind that we are making arrangements for the education of the very poorest children of parents who labour with their hands, and that of those children 70 per cent. are under 10 years of age, and 80 per cent. under 11. (Hear, hear.) That is a fact that has been overlooked for the greater part in this controversy, but, as far as I have ascertained, the objection arising from it has never been answered to my mind. Now, this state of things has been getting worse rather than better. The attendance is composed of younger children than it was ten years ago. In proof of that I would direct attention to the opinions expressed in Mr. Watkins' report. Mr. Watkins says:—"The main and most striking facts are these:—There is an increase of above 11 per cent. of the very young children, *i. e.*, those under ten years of age. There is a decrease of 9 per cent. in those of and above the age of 12 years. Little more than one-tenth of all the school children under my inspection in Yorkshire are twelve years of age, and not half of them have been for one year in the same school. I fear that we are getting so accustomed to this standard of school age, as almost to regard it as the normal state, and to be passive under it, if not almost satisfied with it. Yet, what is it in reality? Is it not a pretty fair assurance that all the long and imposing array of certified masters and mistresses assistant teachers under your lordships' minutes, pupil-teachers of both sexes and different grades, numbering now above 6000—all the instructive books, all the excellent maps, all the ingenious apparatus (cries of "Hear, hear"), if not absolutely wasted, are, indeed, far too costly and too cumbrous for the service in which they are engaged, and about as proportionate to its requirements as a park of artillery for the dispersion of a flock of sparrows. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") I do not mean to say that I go all the length of that gentleman about the artillery and the sparrows; but I do think the fact itself is one upon which the merits of this question mainly hinge. The children that remain at school above twelve years of age will be found I believe to be the children of persons not very poor—(hear, hear)—and for the rest what then as men of humanity and common sense ought we to do? We have had prize schemes and compulsory education; but compulsory education is out of the question in this country. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.") And prize schemes have ended in giving rewards and of education to that class of persons whom we did not wish to attract at all. (Hear, hear.) But is it not better to acquiesce passively in what we cannot amend? It is not in the power of the State to remedy this. If we were to give those children gratuitous education, what is that compared with asking parents to give up 5s. or 6s. a-week which their children might earn? (Hear, hear.) I think we ought to frame all our regulations so as to spread education as wide as possible, and to give as much of it as possible to the child, and what we cannot effect in that way, we ought to supplement by a really effective system of evening schools for children, who, whether from the fault or poverty of their parents, their migratory habits, or other causes may not be able to attend the day schools, and thus to give them an opportunity of recovering the ground which they have lost. (Hear, hear.) And now we come to another point—the objections to the present system. I have shown the House that we are in communication with some 38,331 of her Majesty's subjects, all of whom in some way or other receive public money, which becomes a sort of golden bond between them and the Government. They immediately think that they have acquired a continuity of interest to receive what they have already received, and any attempt to modify these public grants gives rise to heats and animosities, which are very deplorable. To show that I am not speaking from vain imaginations, I will take the liberty of quoting from a statement made in the interest of the teachers. This is what it says:—"This Revised Code is a most convincing evidence to teachers how much lower and weaker their position in the country is than it ought to be; for in no other profession, we believe, would an attempt have been made to interfere so violently without the concert and advice of the members of the profession itself. It is clear that a vast amount of prudent, persevering, and united action on our part is required before this can be remedied." (One would think I was reading a manifesto of the Anti-Corn Law League.) "If teachers remain quiescent now, they deserve all, and more than all, the indignities heaped upon them. If they do not now rise, they deserve to be for ever fallen. We earnestly trust that they will take the earliest opportunity of enlightening their members of Parliament on the bearings of this question. Teachers in general, we believe, stand pretty much aloof from politics. Whether this be a correct course in the main it will stand them in good stead at present, for they can the more easily approach men of all shades of political opinion. Their numbers, position, and influence are such as to lend to their remonstrances a large amount of weight. A goodly proportion of the 9000 certificated teachers are possessed of the elective franchise. It is not likely that the friends of the 3000 students and 15,000 pupil teachers will stand tamely by and see the prospects for life of those in whom they are interested so materially damaged; and the justice of our cause will insure us the support of large numbers in all ranks of the community. In these circumstances and in the present state of political parties—(a laugh)—our case would be almost certainly gained if we could make it unmistakably understood that our votes and influence are for the men who aid us in this conjuncture, and that those who cannot see that we are threatened with foul wrong and injustice by this Revised Code never can be representatives of ours." I think, therefore, it is time to look into this matter, more especially when the language held is compared with the sort of claims set up. I find a gentleman of high authority putting forward an argument to the effect that it was quite understood these teachers had a right to repose and freedom from anxiety, and that they were not to be worked like horses by examinations. Then we find it observed that it is our duty to maintain them in the social *status* they now enjoy. I beg not to be misunderstood. I do not think it unnatural for masters to take this view, since they believe that they are going to be deprived of what they believe to be their rights; that their social *status* is to be lowered, and that they are to be injured; and I repeat I cannot blame them, under the circumstances, for using any influence, political or otherwise, to protect themselves. But such a system, which induces persons to entertain these expectations, is one which we should do well, with all fairness and justice, to get rid of. One object of this grant, no doubt, was to call forth voluntary subscriptions, and that has succeeded. A great deal of money has been raised; but I do not know whether that is a great subject for congratulation, for the money has been raised in a great measure from people, many of whom can ill afford to give it, the calls for subscriptions having fallen heavily on the clergy. (Hear, hear.) I am very sorry for them, but this has been the necessary effect of the system, and I may say, as Cæsar exclaimed when he saw the faces of his fallen foes on the field of Pharsalia, "Hoc voluerunt." What I consider a great evil is that, though sums may be collected, yet in proportion to the voluntary subscriptions we find voluntary energy and zeal diminished. We have pressed hard on men's means, and almost made them in spite of themselves mercenary, inducing them to look not to what they might consider right, but to the quantity of money to be got from the public grant, and at the same time we have been under-educating the people from the public grant. I have returns for the last year showing that for the training college at Cheltenham the Government paid 99 per cent, and on the average the amount paid by the Government for training colleges was nine-tenths, or 90 per cent., and it is impossible to raise by voluntary efforts anything more considerable than the remainder for their support. There used to be a jealousy of the Privy Council grants as displacing the voluntary system, but that has quite vanished. It is also remarkable that those who have founded schools, and have made great personal sacrifices for the promotion of education, are very much opposed to anything like a test of results. One would have expected that they, at all events, would have been glad of some means by which the system could be verified—that if they had gone right they might have been confirmed in that right, and if they had gone wrong they might have been shown their error. But I am sorry to say that there is a general dislike of any test. And why? Simply because they are overburdened by what they pay, the voluntary spirit is waxing low, and they fear that examination would end in a withdrawal of aid which they can ill spare. I do not think that here are any means of resuscitating this system. If any new cause should raise it up the Government will be the better pleased: but it is our duty to consider whether we cannot replace what we cannot resuscitate.. Admitting the right of every sect to a control over religious teaching, the Government thinks that this system of annual grants should be abolished and replaced by a uniform capitation grant. That is the turning point of the question, and we see no other means of getting rid of the evils which I have described. After a review of the evils of an inadequate quantum of teaching, a loose test of efficiency, far too expensive machinery, and a decline of the voluntary spirit, we came to the conclusion that the Commissioners were right in recommending that a system with these defects should be swept away and a simpler one substituted in its place. The object which we have in view is an increase, not of the quality, but of the quantum of education. We want, not better schools, but to make their work harder, and we seek, by an incentive and a stimulus, to get the greatest possible number out of every 100 children properly educated. Supposing that we gave half the grant upon the report of the inspector which would be the same as giving it absolutely, because they would be sure to get that and the other half upon examination, the inevitable result would be that the schools would not be stimulated in any way by examination. They would have half without any exertion. They would be able to get by examination a certain proportion of the other half, also without exertion. The head class would earn the capitation on examination, and it would be cheaper for schools to be contented to do that, and not to make the exertions which we want to stimulate them to make. (Hear, hear.) We want them to educate, not children in the first class, but those who now leave schools without proper education. (Hear, hear.) We might have conciliated support, but we should have entirely defeated our object if we had adopted a system of granting capitation, half upon the inspector's report, and half upon examination. We did not make the grant upon reading, writing, and ciphering, because we thought it quite possible that, if we did, children might be entered the day before the examination, in order to pass it for the grant. Then we made rules for withholding the grant in certain cases—if the building was not properly lighted, drained, and ventilated; if the teacher was not duly certificated; if the registers were not kept with sufficient accuracy; if the girls were not taught plain needlework; or if there were any gross faults in the management of the school. The grant, we proposed, should be reduced not less than a tenth, or more than a half, for faults of instruction or discipline on the part of the teachers, or failure of managers to remedy serious defects in the premises, or to provide proper books and apparatus. A reduction of £10 was to be made for every thirty scholars after the first fifty in average attendance who were without a proper teacher. The grant was also to be reduced by the amount of its excess above the sum of the school fees and subscriptions, or the rate of 15s. per scholar in average attendance. Then we added a certificate of fourth-class masters, in order to extend the benefits of the system to country schools. We also recommended what will be found to be of great importance: that power should be given to rural schools containing not more than 100 children to have a pupil teacher, recommended by the inspector, provisionally certified. The pupil teacher will have received only £20 up to the time of entering on the engagement, but of course the salary he will require will depend on the state of the market. He will, however, be a person perfectly able to teach, at least, the rudiments of education, and his presence will communicate to the school all the benefits of the Government. Moreover, he will have the strongest motive to conduct himself well, because his position will be only provisional, and he will look forward to becoming a certificated teacher. In our opinion that is a better measure than the one recommended by the commissioners, which was to give relief to private adventure schools. It would have been harsh and abrupt to at once give up all kind of preference for the machinery we had ourselves created, with so much expense to the public. That is the substance of our propositions. I now come to that portion of the subject which I have no doubt will be more interesting to the House—I mean the modifications in our plan which it is our intention to propose. In the first place, let me remark that the investigations of the Commissioners did not extend to Scotland. Scotland has never known capitation grants. As you are aware, a bill was passed last session for abolishing the test taken by the Scotch schoolmasters, and many entreaties have been addressed to us not to insist upon extending this change into Scotland. It has generally been said by those who approached us that there is no objection to revise the code *per se*, but that Scotland is on the eve of being able to organise a system that will be fully acceptable to the people. (Hear.) We have also been informed that the Lord Advocate is contemplating a measure on the subject. Scotland was engaged long before us in the battle of education, and had honourably distinguished herself in the cause before it was brought home to the public mind of England. Scotland possesses a tried and well-established educational system, and has the experience of 200 years to guide her on this question. There are many distinctions between the two countries in this matter, and we have thought it wise not to extend the Code at present to Scotland. Seeing the early age at which children leave school it is highly desirable that every encouragement consistent with due economy should be given to attract infants to school. We propose, therefore, that infants under six years of age shall be entitled to the capitation grant without examination, and to restrict Group I of the Code to children between six and seven years of age, who may fairly be called upon to answer on examination. We do not think that for infants there ought to be altogether as high a rate of payment as for the children who pass the examination. We propose that the school managers should receive 1d. per head for the attendance of every infant under six years after the first 200, instead of 100 days. I hope that arrangement will remove the objections which have been urged against that point of the scheme. Another subject which requires consideration is the training colleges. It was impossible to have a clearer case than we had against the training colleges. (Hear, hear.) They were established as voluntary institutions; but it has come to pass that we now pay 90 per cent. on the whole of them; and on one of them 99 per cent. We had good reason to ask from these colleges an increased subscription, and our proposal was that there should be a reduction in the lectures on history, geography, applied mathematics, and other subjects remote from the ordinary business of the school, and that one-fifth of the Queen's scholars should be cut off. The ground on which we took up that position was, it seems to me, perfectly impregnable; but it has been said, doubtless with much truth, that these colleges are in a state of very great difficulty, and that the other changes we have made inflict indirectly serious damage upon them. The very existence of the panic and anger which prevails on this subject is in itself very hurtful to those establishments whose business it is to educate teachers. Then the managers of the colleges will suffer no less than all other schools from the withdrawal of the annual grant, and they will also be injured by the abolition of the money value of the certificates, inasmuch as these diplomas have hitherto been held out—not very accurately, I think—as a sort of fellowship to those who passed through the training colleges, and operated as an inducement to teachers to remain a second year at college. For these reasons we believed that the whole subject of the training colleges required reconsideration, as they seemed to have got rid of the voluntary character almost entirely, and to have been transferred into Government establishments. The position they occupy appears to us one which cannot remain as it is, and will require to be dealt with before long; but in the meantime we think it better that they should stand as they are, with a few exceptions—small matters of detail, necessary to carry out the other part of the system. We are willing, therefore, to recall the propositions of doing away with a number of the Queen's scholars and lecturers, not because we do not think that these and even much greater measures of retrenchment are required if we regard the colleges as voluntary institutions merely assisted by Government, but because it cannot be denied that they have almost passed out of that category, and careful consideration is required to determine what shall be their ultimate position. (Hear.) The question stands over till a more convenient opportunity. It is our intention further to abolish the condition that children must attend sixteen days in the last month before the examination of the school. That rule excited a good deal of disapprobation, and is not of the essence of the plan. Another amendment relates to the augmentation of teachers, which I will come to afterwards. Then there is the forfeiture incurred in regard to pupil teachers. At present for every thirty children without a pupil teacher, or every sixty without an assistant teacher, £10 is forfeited. We have perhaps strained that rule too hardly. If we were logical and consistent—which I admit we are not—we should lay down no rules as to the sort of teachers that should be employed in schools. (Hear, hear.) We should leave it to the managers to select such machinery as they thought proper; and if the children passed the examination that would be enough for us. That remark does not extend to certificated teachers, because we have the same right to require that there should be a certificated teacher, and to limit our patronage to him, as the public has to require that a man should be regularly educated before he is allowed to practise as a lawyer or a physician; but as to the subordinate machinery, for which the managers engage to pay, we may, I think, be accused of inconsistency if we require it to be of any particular kind. I am confirmed in that opinion by reflecting that there is a class of migratory schools in which the rule would operate with great hardship. We have, therefore, thought fit to amend this rule, and we propose to substitute forty for thirty, and eighty for sixty, which will produce considerable relief. (Hear, hear.) We propose to give an honorary certificate to every teacher who shall remain in a training college for two years. It will not have any pecuniary value, but it will be a distinction, and may, we hope, operate in some degree to induce students to remain in the colleges for the longer period. The last alteration is one which has created a good deal of discussion. It relates to the age at which children should leave the elementary and enter the evening schools. At present a child, after eleven years of age, can only earn one grant in the day school, and cannot earn a grant in the evening school until it is 13, so that if it leaves the day school at 12 there is one year during which it can earn no grant. We think, upon consideration, that that ought to be amended. We are not willing to extend the grant further in day schools, because children who remain there after 11 years of age are mostly children for whom the schools were not intended, but we think that we may fairly reduce the age at which children may enter the evening schools from 13 to 12 years. A child who attends an evening school may be earning wages for its parents, and may therefore belong to the class whom we desire to benefit; but a child who remains at a day school after 12 years of age, is usually the child of persons who can afford to dispense with aid. (Hear, hear.) These are the amendments which we propose. They will considerably increase the receipts of schools under the grant. As far as infants go, those receipts will have the advantage of being certain; they will depend upon no examination, and infants will in future be to the managers as well as to their parents, "little treasures." It is objected to us, and that from a misunderstanding for which we may be in some degree responsible, that we have altered the religious basis of the schools. I do not think that that is much insisted upon, and, therefore, I will not labour the point. The misunderstanding, I take it, arose very much from this article in the revised

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code:—"The inspectors do not interfere with the religious instruction, discipline, or management of schools, but are employed to verify the fulfilment of the conditions on which grants are made, to collect information, and to report the results to the committee of Council." That is a very old article of the Privy Council regulations, and its meaning is this:—In the case of schools connected with all denominations, except the Church of England, the inspectors do not in any way interfere with religious instruction; but in case of Church of England schools the inspectors are, in virtue of the order in Council of 1840, a sort of joint servants of the Privy Council and the Archbishops, and in their capacity of servants of the Archbishops they do examine and report upon the religious instruction given in those schools. We do not interfere with that report, and if the school managers were aggrieved by it their appeal would be, not to us, but to the Archbishop. That was the same in the old as it is in the new code; no change whatever has been made in regard to it. Another objection which is made to our treatment of this matter is, that we are for the first time drawing a sharp line between secular and religious instruction. That, I think, is a mistake. The Privy Council assists all religious denominations, from the Roman Catholics, who may be considered one pole of the religious world, to the Jews, who, perhaps, may be considered the other, and they are of course bound to the strictest impartiality among all sects. They represent the secular element in education, and they cannot—of course, it would not be creditable to any Government to at the same time inspect the teaching of a great number of different religious creeds and enter into the questions connected with them. They stand impartially among the sects, inspecting the secular education, and leaving to each denomination the care of its religious instruction; in the case of the Church of England giving to the Archbishops the benefit of their machinery in carrying out their inspection. I feel it unnecessary to say any more on the subject of religion, except that the alteration in our minute really does not make any change in its sense, but is intended to remove any doubt that might be expressed by well meaning persons on the subject. My belief is that when this minute comes into operation (which will not be till after the 31st of March, 1863), there will be an average attendance of 1,000,000 children in the schools. The *maximum* that could be earned would be 15s. a-head, or £750,000. What we wish the children should earn is 10s. a-head, and this the Commissioners say ought to be the average. We have adopted their estimate, which would make the total earnings £500,000. The question which every gentleman will have to answer for himself is, how much of that will be actually earned? A great ground of apprehension is that children will not earn the grants, because they will not attend. But 42 per cent. of the children earn our capitation grants by attending on 176 out of 220 days. The difference between that proportion and the 25 per cent. whom the Commissioners declare to be already well instructed ought surely to be secured with moderate diligence. But the thing does not stop there. The children who attend upwards of 100 days are three-fifths of the school, or 63 per cent., and of them the Commissioners report:—"Even under the present conditions of school age and attendance it would be possible for at least three-fifths on the books of the school, the 63.7 per cent. who attend 100 days and upwards, to learn to read and write without conscious difficulty, and to perform such arithmetical operations as occur in the ordinary business of life. This knowledge they might receive while under the influence of wholesome moral and religious discipline, and they might add to it an acquaintance with the leading principles of religion and the rules of conduct which flow from them." If that view be correct, there must be a larger margin, namely, the difference between 25 per cent. and 63 per cent. The utmost children could earn if they attended twice a-day for 220 days, or 440 times, would be £1 8s. 4d.; the utmost children could earn who attended 176 days would be, as I compute, £1 1s.; the utmost an infant could earn after attending the first 200 times would be £1; and of course the amount will vary from 1d. to £1 8s. 4d. It will be observed that the loss will fall on those who pay the least, and it is reasonable to suppose that the children rejected will be those who have attended the shortest time. Thus, in an extreme case, on a child who has attended 101 times the loss would be 1d.; while if he had attended the whole course, the loss would be £1 8s. 4d. It must be remembered that all these calculations are based on the present state of attendance in schools, which by this system a great stimulus will be given. Under the present rules, unless a child has attended 176 days, by which he earns 5s., there is no pecuniary stimulus on the manager to secure his attendance. But by the new system an uniform pressure will be exerted on the manager, whose interest it will be to co-operate with the public in inducing the children to attend, and thus to extend the benefits of the school. It is my opinion that Government is not bound to pay for machinery to secure the attendance of children who are not willing to remain and profit by the instruction. (Hear, hear.) I think the working classes for whose benefit these schools are intended, ought to meet us half way. For every child sent to school a charge of about 30s. is incurred, which is met in this way:—The father pays 7s.; charitable people who have set the school on foot pay 11s. 6d.; and the Government pay 11s. 6d. There are cases of individual hardship inseparable from the operation of every general rule. We should be glad, if possible, to relieve schools because they are efficient, and if we could do so without impairing their efficiency we should also be glad to relieve schools which were indigent; but we cannot do both. Will you have two rules and measures—two standards of education? If you do, the whole time of the department will be frittered away in determining under which standard the school is to be tried. Will you have only one standard; and if so, on what principle is it to be erected? Will you have it so loose and vague as to embrace those schools where the population is migratory, where little attendance is given, and where little is learnt? If you do that, you will infallibly make the standard so loose that you will deprive yourselves of the power of stimulating education in schools which are well attended and well cared for. You will sacrifice the great mass of educational effort in order to embrace a few exceptional cases. (Hear, hear.) All you can do is to limit your requirements to what you think necessary, and not on any account to lower your standard to schools which cannot rise up to it. The true principle is not to lower your standard to meet cases which are at present below it, but to do what you can to induce them to amend themselves, and if they will not amend themselves, to leave them to the unaided support of voluntary efforts, but not to degrade the whole system for the sake of a few exceptions. (Hear, hear.) I think there is no reason, therefore, for this apprehension with regard to the loss of schools. We know that there will be a loss of schools where the teaching is inefficient. That is our principle, that where the teaching is inefficient the schools should be lost. I cannot promise the House that this system will be an economical one, and I cannot promise that it will be an efficient one, but I can promise that it shall be either one or the other. If it is not cheap it shall be efficient; if it is not efficient it shall be cheap. If the schools do not give instruction the public money will not be demanded, but if instruction is given the public money will be demanded—I cannot say to what amount, but the public will get value for its money. (Hear, hear.) It is not in my power to say how far the people will avail themselves of the system. If it were a Government system I could force it on them, but as it is a voluntary system I cannot, and whether they will accept it or not rests in their own breasts; but the Government has placed itself in a proper position when it is able to say, "We deal with schools on this principle, if they are effective in their teaching they shall receive public aid to the amount which the Commissioners have declared to be sufficient; but if they are not effective they shall not receive it." In this way we make a double use of our money; it not only enables the schools to afford instruction, but it encourages them to raise the quality of that education; it is a spur to improvement—it is not a mere subsidy, but a motive of action; and I have the greatest hopes of the improved prospects of education if this principle is sanctioned. The House is aware that the masters of National Schools are very dissatisfied with the revised code, and especially with myself. As to the original position of these masters, I will read a passage from the report of Mr. Robinson. He says, "They naturally think more of what education has made them than of what it first found them. They easily lose sight of the fact that they have risen from a very humble social position, and they crave for that *status* which education seems generally to secure. I think, too, that in some cases they are too apt to forget that they owe the culture they have to the public provision made for them." I hope, therefore, that the House will not allow its feelings to be too much worked upon by the complaints which have been made by the masters. Justice, of course, ought to be done to them and to their claims; but so long as they are treated with justice and the improvement of education is kept solely in view, they have no cause to complain. In our Minute it is laid down that "teachers are examined for certificates as a means of distributing the Parliamentary grant to schools," and "that the *minimum* salary, exclusive of a house, must be in ratio to the grant of one to two." That is the document upon which their title mainly rests, and the claim they base upon it is that, so long as they perform the conditions, they are entitled to the payment from Government just in the same way as an officer of the army or navy is entitled to his pay. This claim is subject to this remark,—that the teachers are not quite right in saying that this grant depends on their fulfilment of their conditions. Our Minutes show that, notwithstanding the fulfilment of all these conditions on the part of the teacher, the grant may be lost by some fault on the part of the managers and without any default of the teacher. This shows that the claim put forward by the teachers cannot be substantiated, because that is not my property which can be taken from me by the default of another. I am not now arguing as to the nature of the conditions on which the grants are made for teachers, but only as to the extravagant nature of their claim. I am of opinion that this claim—as they put it—for a certain sum of money is one which cannot be supported. I will not stop to argue that, this being a tentative and preliminary system, and likely to be treated as an experiment, and altered from time to time, the teachers can have no vested interest arising from their emoluments. The average payment to certificated masters is £94; to uncertificated, £62; and to those who are only inspected, £45. And, in the case of schoolmistresses, the three corresponding scales are £62, £34, and £28. Now £94 exceeds £62 by more than the largest augmentation that could be granted, showing that the excess does not arise from the augmentation. The remuneration to the masters has increased because the supply has not kept pace with the demand; but let the reverse become the case, and you will find that there will be a reduction in their salaries. It seems to me that the mere effect of the grant, looked at as a whole, according to the laws of economical science, is that the Government aids the managers to pay the master, and that the withdrawal of the grant would be a loss to the managers, and not to the master. It is always argued by the opponents of the Revised Code that this money is withdrawn never to return; but it is only withdrawn in one shape, in the hope that it will be carried over to the credit of managers in another shape to increase their funds. I think that making all grants dependent on the quantity of education imparted will raise the value of the schoolmaster. He will be the machinery by which the school is to earn the assistance of the Government, and we shall be keeping the market open for him. It is quite excusable that a person who feels immediately affected by a change of plan should put the worst construction on it. It may be said, "Why raise this question? Why embarrass yourself with this difficulty? Pay grants on the present system to those who now receive them until the masters now in office are worked out." I need not say how tempting such a proposition must be to me. I wish that, consistently with my public duty, I could adopt it; but I cannot, because, my view being that this loss is one falling on the manager, and not on the schoolmaster, I could not give compensation to the former and withhold it from the latter. I am assuming now that I have carried the House so far with me as that there should be an examination. I must assume that I have done that; for, if not, it is in vain for me to talk of this scheme. If this grant could be secured without examination it would put the school to sleep. But, if we were to preserve the grant to existing schoolmasters without requiring from them that return which we should exact from new ones, look at the injustice we should do to the latter. A man without any bounty would have to compete with a man receiving one of, say, £20 a-year. You would be closing the schools against young masters, and thrusting them from the profession; you would be sacrificing the profession itself to the advantages of its existing members. The claim of the schoolmaster is of two kinds; he has a right to a certain sum, according to his certificate, with the condition annexed that the managers of the school shall give him twice the amount of that sum. If he has not paid in the same manner as before we give him a lien on the capitation of the school, and allow him to make what bargain he pleases with the managers. That is what we can do, without sacrificing the scheme to the schoolmasters; and I hope, at any rate, I have shown that we have not been unwilling to consider their case; and I hope the effect will be something like what we see of the mode in which custom can regulate wages. I hope the regulations of the Privy Council may have the effect of fixing a *minimum* below which the managers will not wish to go. With regard to pupil teachers and their attendance in the evening schools, it has been said we are sacrificing the interests of those teachers to the maintenance of the schools. The pupil teacher has to pass an examination, and if he does not the blame will fall on the master, who must, therefore, find means of giving instruction to his pupil even though it is in the time of the evening school. To these schools themselves we give one penny for every attendance after the first twelve children, and for the master there is a new field of activity, and one in which he can earn a better remuneration than from the exclusive training of pupil teachers. The masters have often complained that they are not allowed to employ their evenings profitably by acting as secretaries of various societies, and in other ways. Now we propose to allow them to teach the evening school as an integral part of the day school, and in this way they will find an indemnity. The great difficulty under which the evening schools laboured was that of finding masters, and the want could only be supplied by taking them from the day schools, which was to be accomplished only by relieving them from the duty now forced upon them upon devoting their attention at certain times exclusively to the pupil teachers. With regard to the grouping of ages, the outcry which had been raised against the proposition of the Government was upon a misunderstanding of what was meant by a classification or examination in class. The examination was intended to be an individual examination, but what was intended to be implied was that it should take place according to age. The instruction was not required to be according to age; but unless some such principle were adopted in the examinations, there would be the difficulty of finding an alternative which would not involve a fatal interference in the management of the schools. He never pretended to lay a scheme before the House which was free from objection, but he maintained that although it might be open to some objection that was no reason why it should not be adopted. He would shortly point out the advantages of his scheme. In the first place, it dealt with individuals and not with classes, and it gave the managers almost entire freedom in regulating their schools as they pleased. It would also make the interest of the school identical with the interest of the public, and test the work done, and give all parties concerned the means of appreciating each other's merits. Above all, it would for the first time place this grant under the control of Parliament. Such was the case which he now laid before the House. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I think I have shown that there are grave defects in the existing system of education, that it is of an experimental character, and is, in fact, unfitted to be the permanent educational system of this country. (Hear, hear.) But, taking it as the basis of our system, we are about to substitute for the vague and indefinite test which now exists a definite, clear, and precise test, so that the public may know exactly what consideration they get for their money. (Hear, hear.) I have tried to show that it would be impossible for us to remain quiet under the imputations cast upon the system now administered: namely, that the bulk of the children who pass through the schools are inefficiently instructed. We have not started this difficulty; it has been forced upon us. We have endeavoured to discharge the duty which devolved upon us to the best of our ability, and I now humbly submit the whole subject to the consideration and to the judgment of the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli said he wished to recall the House to the proper relation which it bore to the statement just made, and the course it ought to take. The statement should have preceded the Revised Code, and the House would then have followed the course which was usual in such cases. This was not only a question as to a Revised Code, but a revision of a Revised Code the details of which required the severest scrutiny. He concluded that it would be the general wish that there should be no discussion of the subject that night, but that the House would be informed on what night its opinion would be taken. He complained of the manner in which the Revised Code had been introduced to public notice. A scheme which effected a complete revolution in the existing system should have been submitted to Parliament before the prorogation. The course pursued, if it was a constitutional course, was at variance with practice and precedent, as well as violent and unwise.

Observations and inquiries were made by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Caird, and Lord R. Cecil, and answered by Mr. Lowe, who made a more detailed reply to Mr. Disraeli. It was not, he said, for the Government to fix any particular day for the discussion of the subject.

Sir J. Pakington reiterated the complaint of Mr. Disraeli as to the late period at which the Revised Code had been laid before the House last session. He thought this had produced an impression that the Government had not dealt with the subject fairly. He pointed out what he considered to be an inconsistency between the speech of Mr. Lowe that night and his speech last session.

Mr. Walpole suggested that not only should a time be fixed for the discussion, but the mode in which it should take place.

Sir G. Grey said when the Minute was laid upon the table it would be open to any member to raise a discussion upon it.

After a further explanation from Mr. Lowe, the motion was agreed to.

MURRURUNDI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ACCIDENTS.—A little boy, son of Mr. O'Neil, was, on the 2nd instant, thrown from a horse, and received some severe lacerations about the face, ear, and head.—On the following day, a son of Mr. Nicholl's was thrown from his horse, and received a most severe cut completely across the upper lip, making a dreadful wound.—Mr. Stephens, of Hay, while riding in the bush was forced by his horse against a tree, a bough of which entered the groin. It is a miracle how he escaped most severe injury. They are all under the care of Dr. Gordon.

INQUEST AND SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On the 3rd instant, an inquest was held by Captain Wheeler, coroner for this district, at Quirindi, upon the body of a man named James Browning, alias "Chiccoth's Jemmy," a drover, whose skull was most fearfully fractured by his horse running against a tree. The poor fellow's face was completely battered in. Verdict, accidental death.—Most melancholy to relate, Mr. Richard Chambers, postmaster, of Wallabadah, who had come over to Quirindi upon the occasion, while on his road home was dashed against a tree, and lived only a few minutes. Dr. Gordon was sent for, twenty-five miles off, but Chambers was beyond the reach of human aid, long ere the doctor arrived.

QUEENSLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRISBANE, MAY 5TH.—There is little to communicate beyond what you have already been apprised of by telegraph. The despatches laid before Parliament relative to the Supreme Court Bill and certain other matters which Mr. Justice Lutwyche had referred to the Home Government will explain themselves. The case submitted by the Attorney-General of this colony to the English Law Officers of the Crown respecting the Judge's charge to the jury in the Legislative Council libel case, and the opinion of the British legal authorities thereon, is as follows:—

Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England on certain points of Mr. Justice Lutwyche's charge to the jury in the trial for libel on the Legislative Council, before the Supreme Court of Queensland, in August, 1861.

No. 1.

The Honorable the Attorney-General of Queensland to his Excellency the Governor. (Transmitted by his Excellency to the Secretary of State on 23rd September, 1861.)

Crown Law Offices, Brisbane, 21st September, 1861.

Sir,—I have the honour to request your Excellency to transmit the enclosed documents to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to solicit his Grace to procure the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England upon two questions, ruled in the negative by Mr. Justice Lutwyche, in the recent trial in this colony for a seditious libel on the Legislative Council.

1st. Whether a Colonial Legislature forms part of the Government of the colony?

2nd. Whether a seditious libel can be published of and concerning the colony of Queensland.

For obvious reasons, as I was *ex officio* prosecutor for the Crown, at the instance of the Legislative Council, in this case, I abstain from submitting my own opinion on these points of law.

(Signed) RATCLIFFE PRING.

[Enclosure No. 1 in the above.]

Case for the opinion of the Crown Law Officers of England.

On the 26th day of July, 1861, the following resolution was (with others not material to the present case) passed by the Legislative Council of the colony of Queensland:—

"That this House, in agreeing to the foregoing resolutions, feels constrained to place on record its condemnation of the conduct of Mr. Justice Lutwyche, in practically evincing a political partisanship, calculated seriously to impair confidence in the administration of justice in this colony; also, in formally impugning the legality of the Constitution and Acts of the Parliament of Queensland, but only after the close of the first session, and when a Supreme Court Bill, drawn by Mr. Lutwyche himself, securing certain personal advantages, had not been adopted."

On the 30th day of July, an article upon these resolutions and the debate which preceded their adoption appeared in the *Courier*, a newspaper published in Brisbane, which article is set out at full length in the information hereinafter contained.

On the 1st of August the following resolutions were agreed to by the Legislative Council:—

"That this House is of opinion that a leading article published in the *Moreton Bay Courier* of July 30th is highly libellous, and calculated to bring the House into contempt in the public estimation.

"2. That a communication to this effect be forwarded to the honorable the Attorney-General, requesting him to take the necessary steps to make the author or publisher of such leading articles responsible for the same."

On the next day the resolutions were forwarded to the Attorney-General in a letter from the President of the Council, requesting that he would take the necessary steps to carry them out.

In consequence of this request, which, by the Parliamentary Privilege Act, was virtually a direction, the Attorney-General filed an information *ex officio* against the printer and publisher of the newspaper.

A copy of the information is enclosed.

At the trial, which took place on the 21st day of August, the defendant pleaded "not guilty."

Enclosed is a copy of the charge.

Attention is particularly requested to the concluding portion of his Honor's charge, commencing at "These words, gentlemen, with a few verbal alterations," &c.

An expression of opinion is sought upon these questions:—

1st. Whether a Colonial Legislature forms part of the Government of the colony?

2nd. Whether a seditious libel can be published of and concerning the Legislature of this colony of Queensland?

It will be seen that Mr. Justice Lutwyche ruled both these questions in the negative.

RATCLIFFE PRING, Attorney-General.

[Enclosures 2 and 3 respectively contain the indictment upon which the defendant was arraigned, and the charge of Mr. Justice Lutwyche to the jury.]

No. 2.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to his Excellency the Governor.

Downing-street, 30th January, 1862.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, in compliance with your request, I referred to the Law Officers of the Crown your despatch of the 23rd of September, and I transmit to you the accompanying copy of a report which they have made upon the two questions raised in the case framed by the Attorney-General of Queensland.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

[Enclosure in the above.]

The Law Officers of the Crown (viz.:—Sir W. Atherton, Attorney-General, and Sir Roundell Palmer, Solicitor-General), to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle

Temple, 10th January, 1862.

My Lord Duke,—We were honoured with your Grace's commands, signified in Sir Frederic Rogers' letter of the 6th instant, stating that he was directed by you to request that we would favour you with our opinion on two questions raised in the accompanying despatch from the Governor of Queensland, enclosing with other papers a case which had been framed by the Attorney-General of that colony.

Sir Frederic Rogers was pleased to state that Sir G. Bowen's despatch and its enclosures would make us acquainted with the circumstances under which those questions had arisen. They were—

1st. Whether a Colonial Legislature formed part of the Government of the colony?

2nd. Whether a seditious libel could be published of and concerning the Legislature of Queensland?

In obedience to your Grace's commands, we have considered the accompanying papers, and have the honour to report that—

1. In our opinion the Colonial Legislature of Queensland does not in strictness of interpretation form part of the Government of the colony—the "Government" being the officers of State, by whom the Queen's authority is exercised therein; whereas, the Legislature there, as in the mother country, is separate and distinct from the Sovereign. The difference is that which exists between the Executive and the Legislature. The term "government" is indeed frequently used in a larger sense by political writers, as including all the departments of public authority, whether legislative or executive, in a State, but we do not conceive this to be its proper legal signification. Although, however, this is our opinion, the question appears to us to be merely one of words, and we do not agree in the deduction which Mr. Justice Lutwyche appears to have (in part at least) founded on a similar view of the character of the Council, for—

2. We are clearly of opinion that a seditious libel may be published of and concerning the Legislature of Queensland, *as such*, and without reference to the consideration of whether the Legislature does, or does not, constitute in legal language a part of the "Government." The rule in England is that a seditious libel may be published either concerning the Government or the Legislature, that is, either House of Parliament; and that upon plain reason and principle, and not, as Mr. Justice Lutwyche suggests, by virtue of the statutes 60 Geo. III., and 1 Geo. IV. c. 8. That Act (s. 1) not only does not enact that libels on either House of Parliament shall be "seditious" libels, but in its language evidently assumes that already such libels may be seditious; and that they may be so is not open to any doubt, as it seems to us. In the same way and for the like reasons, we are of opinion that in point of law, a seditious libel may be published "of and concerning the Legislative Council of Queensland." We also think that the language of the libel in question is such as might properly have been left to the jury, in support of the charge of a seditious libel; and ought to have been so left, unaccompanied by the ruling of Mr. Justice Lutwyche, in point of law, to which our attention has been called, and which ruling we think erroneous.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) W. ATHERTON, ROUNDELL PALMER.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c.

The matter must be considered of general interest as shewing wherein a colonial judge and the legal advisers of the Crown differ in their interpretation of the law on some very important points. Referring you, as above, for the legal documents, I annex an extract from the Secretary of State's despatch which disposes of the various other subjects to which I have alluded. It will be seen that his Honor has failed to induce the Secretary of State to interfere in regard to the vote of censure passed upon him by the Legislature, and also to get his appointment guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament. It will also be observed that the home authorities decline to meddle with the amount of salary payable to future judges. The following is the despatch:—

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Queensland, acknowledging (amongst other things) the receipt of the petition to the Queen, and of the memorial to the Secretary of State, transmitted by Mr. Justice Lutwyche (and published by his Honor in the *Courier* newspaper in August, 1861), praying for the disallowance of the Supreme Court Act, and complaining of a certain Resolution adopted by both Houses of the Queensland Parliament.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to his Excellency the Governor.

(No. 40.) Downing-street, 14th December, 1861.

Sir,—I have received in your despatch No. 52, of the 6th of September last, the copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Queensland during their last session, intituled No. 13, "An Act to amend the Constitution of the Supreme Court of Queensland, and to provide for the better Administration of Justice."

I have also received your two despatches No. 53, of the 9th September, and No. 54 of the 12th September, enclosing two memorials from Mr. Lutwyche, of which one is addressed to her Majesty and one to myself.

I need scarcely say that I have read the contents of these despatches and their enclosures with great regret. Any misunderstanding between the Legislature and Supreme Court must be a calamity to the colony; and on the other occasion this misunderstanding appears to have proceeded so far as to render it not impossible that an address may be presented to the Queen from the two branches of the Legislature, praying for the removal of Mr. Lutwyche from the Bench.

The questions which would be raised by such an address, whether personal, legal, or constitutional, are of so grave a kind that I feel it my duty to avoid any expression of opinion which might interfere, or be supposed by others to interfere with my judgment, in case I should be called upon to advise her Majesty hereafter on this painful subject. I shall therefore deal with the various matters touched upon in your despatches and in Mr. Lutwyche's memorials only so far as I am bound to do so, and as briefly as possible.

I perceive with great satisfaction that the Legislature of Queensland have secured to Mr. Lutwyche the material advantages which were attached to his original appointment by the New South Wales Acts, under which he held it. I see no reason to doubt that the Supreme Court Constitution Amendment Act, by which this is effected, is, in other respects, well considered; and it is her Majesty's pleasure that it should be left to its operation.

Mr. Lutwyche's address to the Queen has been laid before her Majesty; and I am to inform you that the amount of salary payable to future Judges of the Supreme Court of Queensland is a matter which her Majesty is prepared to leave to the discretion of the Queensland Legislature.

I am to add that the doubts entertained respecting the validity of the proceedings of that Legislature have been set at rest by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, which doubtless has already reached Mr. Lutwyche.

On the memorial which Mr. Lutwyche has addressed to myself, I have to make the following observations:—

It is rarely advisable that the Secretary of State should express any opinion respecting the propriety or impropriety of a resolution adopted by the legislature of a colony possessing responsible government, And I do not see any circumstance which would warrant me in expressing such an opinion, with regard to that resolution of which Mr. Lutwyche considers himself entitled to complain.

I trust that Mr. Lutwyche's apprehension that the law of privilege may lead to a collision between the Legislature and the Supreme Court may prove unfounded. I observe that in Mr. Lutwyche's opinion the Judges of the Supreme Courts of certain Australian colonies hold their appointments by virtue or under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament; and he suggests that this guarantee should be extended to other colonies. I am bound to treat with respect an opinion which, though new to me, is advanced on the authority of a colonial Judge. But I have no hesitation in saying that, as a matter of constitutional policy, I consider the alleged guarantee to be inconsistent with the principles of responsible government, subject to the constitutional exercise of the Royal prerogative (the limit of which I do not here define). I am clearly of opinion that when colonial Judges are appointed by a Government responsible to the colonial Legislature, the position and rights of the Judge should rest rather on colonial than upon Imperial enactments.

* * * * * * *

(The remainder of this despatch refers to other topics.)

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

The Council have adjourned to the 14th instant, partly because their Lordships had very little to do, and partly on account of the absence of the Attorney-General on Circuit. A bill has been brought into the Assembly to amend the law relative to the pastoral occupation of unoccupied Crown lands, in regard to which as great if not greater abuses prevail than under the old system. We have not, however, as yet had an opportunity of judging of the remedy which this new measure proposes. In addition to this an honourable member has given notice of resolutions, the chief object of which is to declare that occupation with stock shall alone give a title to the possession of waste lands. A bill has been introduced to amend the civil list annexed to the Order in Council. Its object is to increase the salary of the four ministers to £1000 per annum each. The Border Customs Bill merely empowers the Government to make regulations, in concurrence with the New South Wales authorities, for establishing a mutual system of collecting and accounting for all Customs duties payable on goods passing the boundary.

The new steamer Prince of Wales has been visited by a large number of our citizens, and much satisfaction has been expressed at the superior accommodation provided for passengers both fore and aft, as well as that the steamer is to be commanded by Captain Bell, so long and so favourably known in this trade. This appears to be the very class of steamer suited to the navigation of the Brisbane river in its present state. The vessel passed the bar drawing eight feet three inches forward and seven feet three inches aft, with no less than 500 tons of cargo on board. The arrival of the local steam company's vessel Queensland is looked for daily.

The ship Montmorency will load chiefly with tallow, of which the production is this season likely to be large, the low price ruling for fat stock having diverted much of it to the boiling-down establishments.

Mr. John Kent, late police magistrate at Maryborough, has been appointed a commissioner of Crown lands for the district of Mitchell. The evidence taken at the Wide Bay enquiry has not been published, neither has the report of the commissioners, but as Mr. Kent has got another, and in the opinion of many a superior berth, I suppose, it was all right.

His Excellency took possession of the New Government House upwards of a week ago. The building, and everything connected with it may be considered as completed, although a few minor improvements are still in hand.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE OFFICE.

TUESDAY, 29th April.—Present: Messrs. Blaxland and Langley. Ernest Wright was convicted of stealing, and, on account of his youth, was sent to gaol for fourteen days. Ann M'Intyre, for vagrancy, was sent to gaol for one calendar month.

Friday, 2nd May.—Present: Messrs. Langley and Neale. One case of assault and abuse was dismissed, and in another case for indecent language, defendant was fined 20s., or fourteen days.

Saturday, 3rd May.—Before Messrs. Suttor, Kenyon, and Neale. Two cases for breach of Towns Police Act, were dismissed, and in six others fines of 5s. and costs were inflicted. In the adjourned cases, in which objections had been filed by Mr. sub-inspector Singleton to the renewal of publicans' licenses to Bevan and King, of Pennant Hills, Mr. Gould appeared for both parties, and on behalf of Bevan, urged that the ground of objection to him had been adjudicated upon and dismissed. The Bench overruled the objection, and decided against the renewal of the license. As against King, the Bench decided similarly.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The first quarterly meeting of the council took place at noon on Monday. The mayor and aldermen assembled at the premises resolved at the last council meeting to be taken as a town hall from the 12th instant. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. It was moved by alderman Taylor, seconded by alderman Harvey, and carried, "That the matters referred to in the minutes be taken into consideration at the regular council meeting, on Monday next." After some conversation, the council came to the conclusion of rescinding the resolution lately carried, relative to the attendance of the public and of the assessor on Monday next for the purpose of going over a portion of the assessment roll; which it had been resolved to notify by advertisement; and it was understood that the assessor should then attend the council. It was further resolved to make the final arrangements necessary to carry out the object of the resolution passed at last meeting, viz., "That Elder House be taken for one year, from the 12th day of May, at a rental of £50 per annum, for the purposes of a Town Hall," and for the necessary furniture for the council chamber and offices. Sundry accounts were handed in, and upon the motion of alderman Williams, seconded by alderman Pye, were referred to the finance committee. The amount of remuneration to be given to the town clerk and treasurer for services as town clerk *pro tem.* previous to his appointment, was next considered. Alderman Trott moved, alderman Taylor seconded, "That the town clerk be paid at the rate of the present salary, viz., £200 per annum." Alderman Neale moved, as an amendment, "That he be paid at the rate of £150 per annum, the salary fixed for the office of clerk, apart from the treasurership." The amendment was carried by the casting vote of the mayor. It was also agreed that some suitable person should be procured to have the care of the council chambers. The council then rose.

MEAT PRESERVING ESTABLISHMENT.

(From the Dial.)

BACON, our readers are aware, left among his regular philosophical treatises a philosophical romance, entitled the "New Atlantis." It is nothing else than a magnificent prophecy of the results of the experimental philosophy. A vessel, thus proceeds the story, wanders from her course in the broad Pacific, and arrives at an island in which flourish a people who have left far behind them the meagre science contemporary with Bacon, and have reared an institution, called Solomon's House, in which are represented the full activity and the splendid achievements of the Inductive philosophy. Splendid as they are, we need hardly remark that they are practical, and one passage of considerable length in the description of Solomon's House is devoted to the "brewhouses, bakehouses, and kitchens, where are made divers drinks, breads, and meats." They are no anchorites, these sages of the "New Atlantis." They know the philosophy of a good dinner They are versed in the culinary virtues of fish, flesh, and fowl, and can spice their viands with a skill which would have taxed the resources of the French. But we find with surprise that in the entire gastronomic department of Solomon's house there is no place for preserved meats. The nearest approach to such is a species of bread formed "of flesh and fish dried;" but drying is both a defective and temporary method of preserving animal substances, and we should expect philosophers turned cooks to know better how to make things keep than the buffalo-hunting countrymen of Deerfoot. The omission in the *New Atlantis* is the more remarkable, because Bacon sacrificed his life in an experiment bearing on this precise subject. He got out of his coach in winter time to stuff a fowl with snow as a means of preserving it. The experiment, he informs us, succeeded admirably; but the philosopher caught a cold and died. The freezing method is a great improvement on the drying method, and nature has tried it successfully on a large scale thousands of years before the days of Bacon. Every schoolboy has heard of the elephant, found at the close of last century in Siberia, sealed up in a vast block of ice, like a fly in amber, and as fresh as the moment at which it ceased to breathe. It was of an extinct species, and immense changes must have taken place in the climate of Siberia since it could have lived in the region where it was discovered. Its antiquity therefore was, to say the least, far beyond any historical record.

Nature had, in fact, in this instance, revealed the secret of meat preservation. The great sustainer of life, vegetable and animal, is the atmosphere; and as it is the great sustainer of all that is alive, so it is the indefatigable and potent destroyer of all that is dead. Shelley speaks of the blue Italian air as the fitting charnel house for his friend the dead poet Adonis. He probably never thought how nearly his beautiful fancy came to the expression of a great scientific fact. So soon as life departs from a plant or an animal, the atmosphere begins at a thousand points to remove its substance, to exhale it in gases, to draw it tenderly up beneath its own veil of blue invisibility. The corpse becomes the white skeleton; the white skeleton becomes a handful of dust; and at last the very dust disappears in that vault of air which is nature's magnificent tomb. There is but one way of effectually resisting the destroying power of the air, namely, its exclusion. The Siberian elephant, encased in ice, had escaped every touch of the atmosphere, and, therefore, it was fresh thousands of years after being hermetically sealed up. In order to imitate nature, and to preserve daintier morsels than elephants, the problem was simply to discover a method of excluding air more available than freezing up in huge blocks of ice.

It was not until after the first decade of this century that a cheap and easy process for performing this on a large scale was discovered. Napoleon I., knowing the importance to an army of the commissariat department, bestowed a reward upon M. Appart, in 1811, for inventing a plan by which to expel air from cases containing provisions. It was nothing more than an improvement on the old plan of thrifty and handy housekeepers, who corked up gooseberries or green peas in bottles filled with hot water. M. Appart boiled his provisions, enclosed them in tin, and excluded the air by soldering the cases. The process has been subsequently improved, and is now applied under patent. The necessities of the Crimean war brought it into extensive use in England, and it is at present carried on in the important industrial establishment of Messrs. M'All and Co., late Ritchie and M'All, Houndsditch. Let us have a look at its practical operation.

Those who have preceded us in this description have commenced, so far as we have seen, with the kitchen. But from time immemorial it has been laid down as law by unquestionable authorities, that the hare should be caught before being cooked; and in the present case the catching of the hare is a particularly important business. Preserved meats, though they may be as good, will certainly not be better than those consumed when killed, and unless some advantage is obtained in the way of price, the sale must be limited. By watching the market, however, it is possible to obtain large supplies of provisions at a price below the average, and a twofold advantage is thus obtained—the butcher and poulterer are saved all waste, and excellent provisions are preserved at a cost which admits of their being remuneratively disposed of far more cheaply than provisions of similar quality in the open market. There are periodical gluts in every trade, and the first thing the meat preserver has to do is to watch for the occurrence of gluts in the supply of provisions. Some caprice of the weather renders it difficult for the farmer to feed his stock, and drove after drove pour into London; or the sportsmen have been unusually successful on the 12th of August, and a flight of grouse descends into Belgravia too great for the consumption of all the dinner parties and all the clubs; or at the signal of Christmas, tens of thousands of turkeys make up their minds to see life—we should say death—in London, and do not all find purchasers. Then steps in the meat preserver. In the nick of time the beef, the grouse, the turkeys, which in a few days would be unfit for human food, are whipped up, borne off to Houndsditch, and ordered to wait, it may be for years, but there is no chance of its being for ever, until some one is found at leisure to eat them.

Entering the Houndsditch establishment at this season, in our company, the reader finds, as Bottom said, that it falls pat as we told him. Tons of disconsolate turkeys are arriving from the poulterers in large covered carts. We say, disconsolate turkeys, because no doubt every bird of that species animated with a becoming ambition in life—we mean in death—must wish to disappear amid the plaudits of olive branches and country cousins, under the benign smile of paterfamilias, and the anxious though hopeful glance of materfamilias, from the Christmas board. Perhaps the very grandest fate ever attained by mortal turkey was that of the bird sent by old Scrooge to Bob Cratchit on Christmas morning, as notified in that inimitable and inestimable tale, the Christmas Carol. But we digress. The turkeys which arrive by the ton at Messrs. M'All and Co.'s, Houndsditch, have, we remarked, a disconsolate look, heightened, perhaps, by the unnatural elongation of their necks. But they are not without solace for their disappointment of the highest Christmas honours. A turkey once eaten is done for. There is no more use for it than for a smoked cigar. Even Bob Cratchit's turkey vanished at once and utterly from the table and the world! But these turkeys, embalmed by Messrs. M'All and Co., will cross wide oceans and visit distant realms. Some of them may cheer the hearts of voyagers beneath arctic gloom and the deathlike glare of polar ice; some of them may awake memories of old England, amid popping of champagne bottles, on the hot plains of Bengal or the breezy slopes of the Himalayas; and many of them will, beyond a doubt, relieve the monotony of salt junk on board of smart frigates and iron-cased ships of the line.

We now enter the kitchen. Some sixty men, of a species extemporised for the occasion, half cook half butcher, are operating on the aforesaid turkeys. Heads are chopped off; legs are curtailed; every vestige of feathers is removed; turkeys are tossed hither and thither; in a trice they are cleaned, cut up into pieces, and bundled into ten or twelve huge boilers which are seething round the room. The preliminary boiling performed, the pieces are taken out and put, with a proper admixture of fluid, into tin canisters, which are at once soldered down. No communication now exists between the interior of the canister and the outer air except a minute hole atop, through which a thread might pass, but nothing larger. The canisters are now removed into a second room, where they are placed up to the neck in a solution of chloride of calcium, through which ramify steampipes, raising its temperature far beyond the boiling point of water. The perforated tops are of course uppermost, and the air enclosed in each canister is forced out as the viands become hot. A keen-eyed official is on the watch. He knows, by experience, when a complete vacuum is formed, and shuts up the perforation on the instant with a drop of solder. The process is now complete. Unless a portion of air has, through some strange mishap, continued within, the meat will remain good as long as the metal endures. There remains, however, the operation of testing—a matter of importance in days when one pound of corrupted victuals in the hundred would set half the London Press into transports of fury at the deceit and cruelty practised upon our seamen. The tins are conveyed into a room heated to about 100 degree Fahrenheit. Here they remain for several days. If the vacuum in the canisters within is complete, they will more or less collapse from the pressure of the external air; if the air has not been wholly excluded, gases will be generated and the sides will bulge. Every canister which reveals the slightest symptom of bulging is removed. The sound canisters are painted and handed to the customer. This firm give employment to no fewer than forty tinmen in the manufacture of canisters.

We may mention that this industry has fairly taken root in England, Messrs. M'All and Co. doing at this moment six times the amount of business they did a few years ago. At one time the absurd clamours of the Press deducing the rule from the rare exception, and not waiting to ask whether the putrefaction of a certain minute proportion of the preserved meats furnished to the navy was due to their original preparation or to the imperfect preservation of the canisters, threatened to deprive the country of a most important invention. Strange to say, also, there is a prejudice among seamen against preserved meats. Jack is a peculiar being. In the brave days of old, about fifty out of a hundred sailors used to die of scurvy induced by a diet of salt junk, and yet the present regulation, that preserved meats be dealt out once a week, is unpopular before the mast. Sooner or later such prejudices must give way; and we hope to see the time when the English poor man, who now finds it so difficult to supply his family with meat, will have upon his table, fresh as the hour it was killed, and procured at half the present market price, delicious beef from the meadows of Hungary and the pampas of South America.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.—The theory had been prevalent that "anybody would do for a schoolmaster," and, in certain cases, that theory still held sway. True, the higher order of schools, Eaton, Harrow, and others, and even many parish ones, had able men over them; true, the schools under certificated schoolmasters were, as a rule, under satisfactory discipline; but the middle class private schools, those for the sons of small tradesmen (as Canon Robinson, of York, and many others had shown), were often taught by broken down tradesmen, dismissed clerks, and bankrupt publicans. No wonder that the profession had been, and was still, to a great extent, despised, being used as "young ambition's ladder," or as as a "refuge for the destitute."—*A. J. D'Orsey's Lectures at Cambridge.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 7.

Annette (s.), 758 tons, Captain Jones, from Plymouth 2nd February. Passengers—Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and child, Miss Rowlands, Miss Washbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Messrs. Pratt, Wernholt, Turner, Phillips. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Mary Nicholson, barque, 258 tons, Captain Robinson, from Mauritius 8th March. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Maggie M'Lean, barque, 300 tons, Captain Stewart, from Melbourne 1st instant. Captain, agent.

Queensland (s.), 286 tons, Captain Patullo, from Cork 1st December. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Bond, and 52 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

Prince of Wales (s.), 600 tons, Captain Bell, from Brisbane 7th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Walton, Messrs. Stevens, Rush, Jones, Hopkins, Parbury, Seal, Clark, DeMalnen, Royds, Leyster, Walton, and 8 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 5th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Huffington, Mrs Bowman, Miss Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Fasberry and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Darley, Messrs. Salting and servant, Fraser, Wills, Brown, Curley, Bowler, Sands, Waggonn, Robinson, and 116 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—May 7.

H. M. s. s. Fawn, for Auckland.
Urara (s.), for Clarence River.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—May 7.

Cambodia, for Callao; Earl of Hardwicke, for Shanghai, via Newcastle; Golden Spring, for Melbourne; Nile, for Honolulu, via Newcastle; Wild Wave, for Wellington; Tybee, for Melbourne, via Newcastle; Heather Bell, for Port Cooper; Bonnie Doon and Spartan, on a whaling voyage.

CLEARANCES.—May 7.

Tybee, ship, 271 tons, Captain Anderson, for Melbourne via Newcastle.

Heather Bell, brig, 188 tons, Captain Wood, for Port Cooper. Passengers—Mrs. Paul 3 children and servant, Misses Greville, Thomson, and 1 in the steerage.

Spartan, barque, 308 tons, Captain Bunker, on a whaling voyage. Passengers—4 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 7.

Warlock, from Bellambi, with 60 tons coal; Unity, from Morpeth, with 40 tons coal, 75 bags flour; John, from Lake Macquarie, with 50,000 shingles; Mountain Maid, from Newcastle, with 82 tons coal; Reindeer, from Brisbane Water, with 14,004 feet timber; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 120 bales wool, 46 bales hay, 22 casks tallow, 200 hides, 150 sheep, 30 bags maize, 586 ozs. 17 dwts. 12 grs. gold; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 135 bales hay, 300 bags maize, 82 hides, 2 cases eggs, 157 sheep, 24 pigs, 2 coops poultry.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 7.

Lavina, Mountain Maid, Otago, Edward, for Newcastle; Highlander, Helen, Rhoderick Dhu, for Richmond River; John, for Lake Macquarie; Unity, for Morpeth; Reindeer, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—May 7.

Mary Nicholson, from Mauritius: 3287 bags sugar, R. Towns and Co.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 918 boxes candles, 124 cases fruit, 25 cases confectionery, 49 packages hardware, 52 packages china goods, 40 rolls felt, 64 hogsheads beer, 52 cases bitters, Order.

Prince of Wales (s.), from Brisbane: 50 bales wool, R. and F. Tooth; 29 casks tallow, 2 bundles skins, 10 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson; 3 bales wool, Griffith, Fanning, and Co.; 3 casks tallow, M'Donald; 7 bundles skins, H. Beit.

Annette (s.), from London: 4 packages, T. Adcock; 7 packages, E. W. Paul; 7 packages, A. S. Webster; 2 packages, C. Schweig; 6 packages, Parrot, Brothers; 10 packages, S. A. Joseph; 120 boxes, Anderson, Brothers; 22 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 500 packages, Lamb, Parbury; 80 boxes, 2 packages, L. and S. Samuells; 8 packages, W. Larmer; 29 packages, E. C. Chapman and Co.; 2 packages, G. Talbot; 1 package, W. Moffitt; 100 casks cement, Cowlishaw; 9 packages, W. C. Botts and Co.; 40 cases, F. Geard; 16 cases, D. Jones and Co.; 1 package, H. Admun; 16 packages, Davey and Hunter; 11 packages, E. Vickery; 1 package, W. H. Croker; 101 packages, Wolfen, Brothers; 2 packages, J. Brush; 5 packages, H. C. Brooks; 44 packages, J. Isaacs; 6 packages, A. Brown; 13 packages, Saddington and Sons; 150 casks, 18 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 2 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 35 packages, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 1 package, M. Moss; 42 packages, Newton, Brother, and Co.; 54 packages, Allen, Street, and Norton; 21 packages, F. Giles and Co.; 1 package, J. Dole; 8 packages, Cubitt and Co.; 54 packages, Hyam and Co.; 11 packages, W. W. Buckland; 150 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 30 packages, Farmer and Painter; 8 packages, H. Rourke; 15 packages, M'Nab and Co.; 18 packages, Caird, Paterson; 2 packages, J. Bell; 2 packages, Colonel Hamilton; 250 boxes tin plates, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 38 packages, Iredale and Co.; 94 pieces of iron, 9 packages, Cooper and Co.; 15 packages, M. Alexander; 6 packages, H. Davis; 9 packages, A. and E. A. Levy; 4 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 3 packages, J. F. Josephson; 302 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 30 casks, Harpur and Co.; 200 packages, M. Samuel; 56 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 200 hogsheads ale, 1004 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—May 7.

Heather Bell, for Port Cooper: 624 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 4 chests tea, N. Caston; 36 bags sugar, 30 packages tea, 45 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 10 packages coffee, 73 packages, Syers and Co.; 2 quarter-casks old tom, 1 hogshead 2 quarter-casks wine, W. E. Day; 169 tins coffee, R. Wood; 16 packages, Fairfax and Co.; 36 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 23 packages, T. W. Newton; 2 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 100 bags flour, 15 packages, N. Caston; 17 packages, Mrs. Paul; 3 packages, C. Turner; 213 bags sugar, 2 cases cigars, 249 cases geneva, 1 hogshead, 42 quarter-casks wine, 1 ton powder, 384 tins coffee, 25 carts and drays, 20,000 palings, 1800 slates, 24 coils rope, 70 tons coal, 1000 spokes, 435 packages, J. J. Peacock.

Diamantina (s.), for Wide Bay: 8 packages tea, N. Caston; 2 cases brandy, 3 packages tobacco, H. M'Crea; 3 packages tobacco, 25 bags sugar, 1 package tea, 7 packages, A. Haydon and Co.; 30 cases geneva, 3 hogsheads rum, 33 bags sugar, Towns and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 26 bags sugar, 10 bags rice, 16 packages tea, 7 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, J. Bros; 12 casks beer, 34 bags sugar, 3 packages tea, 2 quarter-casks wine, 1 hogshead brandy, 1 package tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 2 hogsheads rum, 40 cases geneva, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 1 tin opium, 1 quarter-cask wine, 7 packages tea, 19 packages, Chapman and Co.; 7 packages tea, Keele and Co.; 51 bags sugar, 4 hogsheads ale, Fraser and Co.; 2 packages tea, W. Love; 6 hogsheads sugar, 3 packages tea, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 3 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 3 cases, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 case, Sherriff and Downing; 2 packages, Alderson and Sons; 13 packages, Kohn and Co.; 37 covers, 45 packages, J. Keep; 30 bags flour, 11 bags salt, 32 packages, Armitage and Co.; 126 bundles hoops, 23 casks staves, 9 bundles heads, 15 bags salt, 30 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 30 bags maize, 22 bags potatoes and oats, 6 bales hay, H. Priestley; 1 case, W. Pinhey; 9 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 100 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 10 bags salt, 30 bags flour, 38 packages, How, Thomson, and Co.; 30 bags flour, D. Jones and Co.; 2 boxes steel, J. Binney; 7 cases, Chatto and Hughes; 120 bags flour, N. Caston; 6 packages, Keep and Parsons; 7 packages casks, 22 packages hoops, Johnson; 10 bags rice, 12 packages, Towns and Co.; 22 bundles hoops, 7 packages casks, 5 bales hay, 37 empty kegs, F. Knight; 1 cask, Young, Lark, and Co.; 1 cask ale, Walford and Sparke; 81 bags sugar, 90 bags flour, 2 packages, J. Hughes; 22 bags potatoes and onions, W. Short; 7 packages, Levicks and Co.; 10 packages, M'Intosh, Hirst, and Co.; 2 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 2 cases, A. Moore and Co.; 31 bars 2 bundles iron, Ashdown and Co.; 13 bags maize, 11 packages, O'Neill; 8 cases fruit, Penfold; 1 case, R. Binnie; 2 packages, E. Hughes; 7 packages, J. Binney and Co.; 1 case, E. Curtiss; 3 cases, A. Moore and Co.; 12 packages, Fraser and Co.; 6 packages, S. Bennett and Co.; 1 case, Holland; 23 packages, R. Iredale and Co.; 9 packages, Wolfen Brothers; 1 case, Young, Lark, and Co.; 2 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 packages, R. Bailey; 1 case, D. Jones; 1 case, A. Moore and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Wellington and Port Cooper.—By the Wild Wave, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Port Cooper.—By the Heather Bell, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Callao.—By the Cambodia, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Hongkong.—By the Dunphaile Castle, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

Custom House, Entered Outwards.—May 7, Mary and Rose, schooner, 86 tons, Captain Williams, for Melbourne; Spec, brig, 170 tons, Captain Daly, for South Sea Islands.

The Prince of Wales (s.), left Brisbane, on Monday, the 5th instant, at 1.15 p.m., crossed the bar at 2 p.m., and passed Cape Moreton at 5.30 o'clock; rounded Smoky Cape at 5 p.m. on the 6th. At daylight on the 7th passed a small steamer off Newcastle under canvas, steering to the northward, and observed the light on Port Stephens at 2 a.m. on Wednesday. The Prince of Wales had a continuance of moderate weather until abreast of Seal Rock Point, thence dark cloudy weather, with a confused sea and strong southerly wind, arriving at Sydney Heads at 1.30 p.m., on the 7th instant.

The Annette (s.), left Plymouth on the 2nd February, crossed the Equator on the 4th March, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th April, when she encountered strong breezes from the eastward for eleven days, and sighted King's Island on the 3rd instant. She steamed from Plymouth to Madeira, had no S.E. or N.E. trades, and ran her easting down in latitude 48° S. The Annette is a new screw vessel, now on her first voyage, built by Mr. Scott Russell, her propeller being constructed to lift at pleasure. She will carry, exclusive of her cargo, 300 tons coal, sufficient for forty days' consumption, and will attain a speed of seven knots in smooth water. She is fitted with a full poop, affording very fine passenger accommodation; and, as usual in vessels built at Mr. Russell's establishment, is replete with every modern mechanical contrivance to facilitate the easy working of the ship, and the economisation of labour. After discharging her inward cargo, she will leave for China.

The Queensland (s.), built to the order of the Brisbane Company, put into this port yesterday for the purpose of cleaning, &c. She sailed from Greenock on the 17th November, and Cork on the 1st December; put into St. Vincent on 23rd December; crossed the equator on 9th January; arrived at Ascension on 22nd, and left again the following day; passed the meridian of the Cape on the 5th February, and was off Cape Otway on the 1st instant. This vessel, together with her engines, was built by Messrs. Inglis and Co. of Glasgow. She is of 186 feet length, 23 feet beam; depth of hold 15 feet, and draws 5 feet 6 inches when loaded with 250 tons cargo. She is a paddle boat of 120 horse-power, fitted with two oscillating cylinder engines. She has a very nicely finished saloon, with enclosed cabins for thirty passengers, exclusive of the ladies' apartment also very commodious; her fore saloon affording accommodation for thirty passengers, replete with every convenience. She is the property of the Queensland Steam Company, and is intended to trade between Brisbane and the northern ports.

The Wonga Wonga (s.s.), Captain Walker, left Port Phillip Heads on the 5th instant, at 5.30 p.m., and has had moderate southerly winds up to Cape Howe; from thence fresh S.E. breezes with thick rain; passed the City of Sydney (s.), at 7.30 p.m. on the 5th, and rounded the Promontory at 4 a.m. on 6th.

The steamer reported as being under canvas, by the Prince of Wales (s.), off Newcastle, is evidently the Diamantina, which vessel put into Newcastle yesterday morning in a disabled state, some portion of her floats having been carried away. The Diamantina left here on Tuesday evening with a full cargo, bound to Wide Bay.

The Mary Nicholson, from Mauritius, had light winds to Cape Leuwin, when heavy northerly and westerly gales set in. On the 25th, ultimo, in latitude 43 S., longitude 140 E., she shipped a sea which stove her bulwarks, smashed in her skylights, and half filled her cabin with water, and had adverse weather along the coast.

The Maggie M'Lean put into port yesterday, through stress of weather; she is bound to Newcastle to load coals; thence to sail for Shanghai.

[By Electric Telegraph.]
MELBOURNE.
ARRIVALS.

May 6.—Eleonora, from Foo Chow; Monarch, Matilda, from Newcastle; Cyclone, from the Richmond River; Independence, from New York.

DEPARTURES.

May 6.—Julia Percy, for the South Sea Islands; Victoria, from the River Don; City of Hobart (s.), for Otago; Conference, for Guam; Lillias, for Liverpool.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
May 7, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	...	no report.
Tenterfield	...	no report.
Armidale	...	no report.
Tamworth	...	no report.
Murrurundi	...	no report.
Newcastle	W.	showery.
Mudgee	W.N.W.	raining.
Bathurst	E.	raining.
Goulburn	S.S.E.	rain all night.
Braidwood	E.	raining all night.
Yass	W.	cloudy, raining.
Gundagai	S.	cloudy, raining.
Wagga Wagga	W.N.W.	cloudy, raining.
Kiandra	E.	raining.
Albury	E.	fine.
Deniliquin	calm	dull, rain.
Queenscliff	E. by S.	fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial,	communication	perfect.
Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.
DEPARTURES.

May 6.—Ann Melhuish, barque, Williams, for Melbourne, with 520 tons coal.

May 6.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, Harrison, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 7.—Atlantic, Pacific, Unknown, Guiding Star, and H. M. Warfield.

MELBOURNE.
ARRIVALS.

April 27.—Harriet Hope, from Newcastle.
April 28.—E. N. Beaulies, from Canton; Mandarin, from Newcastle.
April 29.—Willing Lass, from Newcastle.
April 30.—Tamana, from Calcutta; Benjamin Heap, from Newcastle.
May 1.—H.M.S. Pioneer, from Singapore.
May 2.—Coringa, from Boston.
May 3.—Saxon, from Manila; Active, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

April 29.—Orwell, for London; Queen of Beauty, for Valparaiso.
May 1.—Harriet Armitage, Cincinnati, for Newcastle; Lady Macdonald, for Hongkong.
May 3.—Willing Lass, for Sydney.

CAPE OTWAY.

May 1.—Gottenburg (s.s.), under canvas, from London; at 3 p.m., wind W.N.W., squally.

LAUNCESTON.
ARRIVAL.

April 28.—Macquarie, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.
ARRIVALS.

May 1.—Colleen Bawn, from London; Bouledie, from Mauritius.

H.M. steam sloop Pioneer left Singapore on the morning of the 8th March; arrived at Anger Point, Java, on the 11th, where she coaled, and remained until the 13th, leaving at a late hour on that day; thence to King George's Sound, where she arrived on the 14th ultimo. She had a continuance of easterly winds. She left the Sound on the 24th ultimo, and has since encountered strong north and south westerly winds. The Pioneer has been three years in commission. She is a screw steamsloop of 876 tons, with 356 horse-power, a despatch gun vessel, and is spoken of as very fast. She is intended as a reinforcement to the Australian station. The following is a list of the officers of this vessel:—Commander, H. A. Reilly; Lieutenant F. C. B. Robinson; Lieutenant A. F. M. Meyer; master, Silas Vicary; surgeon, W. F. M'Clinton; assistant paymaster, James F. Syme; engineer, George F. Booth. She reports having spoken April 27, one p.m., latitude 39·31 S.; longitude 148·55 E.; signalled an English brig, third distinguishing pendant 6897.—*Argus*, 2nd May.

The following is a list of the passengers per R. M. s. s. Bombay, from Melbourne:—For King George's Sound—Assistant Surgeon Linch, H. M. 12th Regiment. For Galle—Mr. Chadwick. For Bombay—Mr. Schott. For Suez—Mr. Combe. For Alexandria—Mr. Anstey. For Marseilles—Mr. Spiers. For Southampton—Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. Richardson, and Messrs. Sutherland and Sharp.

The cutter Morning Star, 11 tons, which left Melbourne on the 25th of February, for Dunedin, has not yet been heard of by the owner here (Mr. Fleet), and it is generally feared that she must have suffered from the recent gales. She had nine souls on board, and the utmost anxiety is felt for their safety.—*Otago Daily Times*, April 22.

To the Editor of the Herald.
Admiralty and Colonial Survey Office,
6, Elizabeth-street, May 5th.

Sir,—A letter, published in this morning's *Herald*, endeavours to point out "discrepancies now existing between the Admiralty Charts of Australia and *some of our* standard writers on navigation, respecting the positions of some of the headlands on the coast." The standard writer quoted is Norie. All the positions assigned by Norie, in the list of headlands given by your correspondent, agree very closely with the Admiralty Chart of 1843, except that of Cape Howe, which, by that chart, is three miles nearer the truth, in longitude, than Norie's.

The positions quoted from Norie are doubtless taken from the Admiralty Chart; and either the edition referred to is old, or the table has not been corrected.

The best authority for maritime positions is "Raper's Navigation," table 10. Lieutenant Raper possessed greater facilities for collecting reliable data than any private author could possibly have. The latest Admiralty Chart of the southern portion of Australia is published January 1st, 1861. I will run through the list mentioned by Mr. Garrard, and compare the positions as given in Raper (1854 edition) with those taken off the Admiralty Chart, which will show little or no discrepancy.

Positions assigned by Raper.	Positions by Admiralty Chart.
Cape Bernouilli—Lat., 36° 57' S.; long., 139° 42' E.	Lat., 36° 58' S.; long., 139° 41' E.
Cape Jaffa.—None given	Lat., 37° 32' S.; long., 140° 6' E.
Cape Lannes—Lat., 37° 37' S.; long., 140° 10' E.	Lat., 37° 37' S.; long., 140° 10' E.
Cape Buffon, of the French (or Cape Banks, of Grant's Australian Directory, vol. 1, p. 92)—None given	Not on chart.
West Cape Banks—Lat., 37° 53' S.; long., 140° 24' E.	Lat. 37° 55' S.; long., 140° 23' E.
Cape Howe—Lat., 37° 31' S.; long., 150° 0' E.	Lat., 37° 30' S.; long., 149° 59' E.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK W. SIDNEY, Commander R.N.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—May 7.

Apothecaries' ware, 63 packages	£725		Pepper, 3½ tons	£175
Beer, 120 packages	280		Paper, 35 bales	100
Books, 1 case	55		Rattans, 10 tons	120
Cheese, 600 packages	300		Rope, 1591 packages	3000
Candles, 497 cases	700		Stationery, 3 packages	84
Cartridges, 5 cases	56		Sugar, 200 tons	11,000
Effects, 10 packages	116		Salt, 30 tons	53
Furniture, 2 packages	70		Spirits, 5 hogsheads	70
Hides, 401	335		Tallow, 10 casks	924
Hardware, 40 packages	570		Vestas, 6 cases	125
Iron, 9½ tons	91		Wool, 6 bales	180

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33·51·41. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. MAY 7TH, 1862.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury ...	29·512	64·	0	0	0	0	0	E.	3	5
Goulburn .	28·000	54·	47·	47·	62·	41·	·34	S.S.E.	3	10
Bathurst .	27·62	57·5	46.	0	66·	45·	112	S.	1	10
Newcastle.	30·102	65·	56·2	62·	79·4	57·3	·84	W.	2	10

STATE OF WEATHER.

May 6.—Albury, fine; Goulburn, rainy; Bathurst, rainy; Newcastle, showery.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
May 7.	8.30 a.m.	S.S.E.	Strong, and rain.
	Noon.	S.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	N.W.	Light, and cloudy.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. May.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After
8	Thursday	6 49	5 11	2 49	3 12

Moon.—Full, 14th instant, 9h. 5m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

It is consistent with the caution we have imposed upon ourselves to point to several undoubted symptoms of financial and commercial improvement, which seem to denote that we have overcome the difficulties of that last crisis to which, by regular steps, our years of prosperity conducted. We of course do not expect that the lessons of experience will have any very powerful influence upon the future in our community, considered at large. It may be observed that those who deeply suffer by miscalculation and rashness, are often cautious how they are again entangled; but the old spirit animates new adventures, and by gradations which may be defined with almost mathematical precision, we return again to the same point in the circle of events. We find that the world of 1847 is much the same as the world of 1825, and 1856 is substantially the same as 1847. This is the lesson of history beyond all dispute,—whether we extend our inquiries from the crash of 1825 to the present hour, or, going back further, turn to those great historical delusions which left their impression upon generations, and influenced the development of nations. Of this last we might refer to the enterprise of Darien, when a monetary infatuation brought the landed proprietors of Scotland to ruin, and among its other results prepared the way for the union of the two nations; or we might refer to the great South Sea Scheme which involved British credit in imminent danger of bankruptcy, or to the Mississipi script of France, which presented such a spectacle of infatuation as perhaps has never been equalled, unless indeed we take into account the Tulip Mania of Holland. There a people of all proverbial for thrift, caution, and prudence, ventured, upon the probable value of a mere border flower, their estates and credit, and offered a spectacle of commercial ruin almost without parallel. These examples, both ancient and modern, are fortified by our colonial experience. Who does not recollect the sheep mania, and the land mania and the collapse that followed it, in 1840? Who does not recall the maddening influence of the gold discovery in upsetting all calculation, and throwing the country into a career of wild speculation? Who did not feel the mischief and sorrow which such fascination entails?

These things, however, have probably for the present passed away. We have ascertained that business cannot be safely conducted, except with all the restraint and caution necessary in countries where there is neither Crown land to buy nor gold to dig, that an excessive demand for merchandise is sure to be followed by speculation and depression—that if bills represent property they will remain, but the property will vanish; and that at such a time even financial institutions will have to lay their account with loss, notwithstanding their wonderful dexterity in manipulating credits and warding it off. The immense natural wealth of the colonies, when once commerce has adjusted itself to altered conditions, must rapidly restore the country to prosperity. Thus men who three or four years ago were carrying on their trades under a weight of liabilities utterly insuperable are now free from the incubus. With the diminished indebtedness of the people compared with their assets, there must necessarily be a plentifulness of money disposable for interest, and thus the difficulty in investment.

The weekly reports of our sharebrokers and the financial statements of our banks and companies seem to confirm these anticipations. The large profit made by some institutions seems to read like olden times. It is proper to remember that part of this success is attributed to causes which may be of temporary operation. However this may be, the growing confidence of the public, as well as the large quantity of money at the disposal of capitalists, is sufficiently tested by the value of all securities, and particularly by our companies of established reputation. This advancement must indeed be considered in its infancy and liable to repulse. It does not at present stimulate speculation. There is no prospect of high prices in the old sense. Property will not again realise, except under peculiar circumstances, its former value. We may hope that the industry of the people will seize upon the most profitable occupations—whether wool, gold, cotton, or coal, and that capital, encouraged by an appearance of prosperity, will resume its activity. These causes co-operating together will give more life to all those subsidiary callings which tend to the elevation of wages, not so much by the nominal increase as by the steadiness and certainty of employment.

There are indeed some interests that have undergone tremendous relative changes, of which the issue is by no means certain. While it is maintained by some that the production of wool will increase in consequence of our late changes in the land law; others, of large experience and knowledge of the conditions of success, assert the contrary with equal confidence. There are, however, some suggestions which well merit attention. We may not only lose our position as woolgrowers by the diminution of quantity, but also with equal certainty by the deterioration of quality. This was recently pointed out by M. Noufflard, a merchant of France, who left us by the last mail. The opinion of a judge so able and so experienced ought not to be disdained.

It is perfectly obvious that the considerable improvement in the Customs must be attributable rather to the increase of our gold production than to any change in the scale of consumption. The gold diggers are almost all consumers of articles which pay duty, and the impression of their increasing number is almost instantaneous. This revenue, if judiciously expended, may improve our financial credit. If, however, the Parliament think only of new extravagance, we may find it an unhealthy stimulant, which will lead to great embarrassment hereafter. Nothing is more uncertain than such a revenue. Would not this be the time to pass a bill which should provide for the extinction of the debt, and thus place our securities upon a sound basis? We have not yet found out what however America has realised—that credit does not depend upon the resources of a country, and its power to pay considered as a mere question of possibility; but that it depends upon its system of borrowing and repayment, and that the burdens upon the people from the failure of their credit may be far heavier in the shape of remedial than precautionary taxation. If we show than we can pay, and if we take rational steps to secure the confidence of our creditors, there is no want of money.

A remarkable instance of the cause and operation of confidence was recently pointed out by the *Times*—the Morocco Government borrowed at 1 per cent. lower in the London market than the Government of Spain! The resources of the two countries admitted of no comparison, but the Moors had ascertained what would give assurance to their creditors, and having learned this lesson offered such guarantees as to place their credit higher than the credit of Spain, although their debt was incurred to sustain the conditions of peace with Spain herself.

The increased complication which at one time seemed likely to arise from the non-recognition of the validity of the American blockade, has not occurred, and even the danger of it has passed away. There can be no doubt that the Federal Government feared it, and the Confederate Government hoped for it. The great object of the mission of Messrs. Mason and Slidell was to lay before the European Governments the lists of ships that have successfully run the blockade, both inwards and outwards, and to press upon those Governments a rigorous fulfilment of the doctrine adopted at the Paris Congress. The opening of the British Parliament and of the French Chambers was looked upon as likely to witness an effort in both countries to press upon the Governments the propriety of disregarding the blockade. The French Emperor was said to lean towards such a policy in order to liberate cotton and find employment for the idle manufacturers in the towns of France, while the party in England that sympathised with the South was quite ready to raise the same cry.

Yet the expected hour has passed, and the anticipated movement has not taken place. Nothing has been said by either Government at all calculated to awaken the impression that a rupture of the blockade is even in contemplation, while the tendency of all official announcements is clearly the other way. Both Governments, whether for the same or similar reasons, seem to have made up their minds, for the present, at least to respect the blockade.

The Federals could scarcely have complained had an opposite policy been adopted. America has so long insisted, and gloried in insisting, that blockades should be effective, that there would have been no injustice in applying to it its own principles with as much rigour as it would have applied them had it been a neutral. The South, perhaps, has some reason to complain. For the withdrawal of the blockade would go far towards settling the war. The South has cotton to sell, for which there is a ready market, and which would exchange for those military stores of which it stands in special need. The relief, too, to the manufacturers, both in England and France would be considerable if cotton were again abundant, and if the markets of the South were open for the usual imports.

Several of the Conservative journals have urged upon Lord Derby the policy of taking a bold stand on the subject, and of openly advocating the breaking of the blockade, promising him that public opinion would sustain him, and that by such a policy he might ride into power and displace the more timid and hesitating Government of Lord Palmerston. But in this respect the "wish is father to the thought." To judge from the tone of the Press and of public meetings, opinion is not in favour of breaking the blockade. There is of course a party, and a very considerable party, disposed to such a course, but it is not a majority.

One great reason for this lies in the question of slavery. So far as the mere Union is concerned, most peaceable Englishmen would not be sorry to see so hectoring and bullying a power as the United States broken up; and the commercial community would not be sorry to see an open market in the South, instead of the coast being guarded by a Morrill tariff. But the Negro shows himself in the front ground, and overbears these considerations. Deep down in the heart of the British people there lies an inextinguishable hatred of slavery. They paid dearly to put down the curse within British dominion, and they are still willing to suffer dearly to help to put it down in its great stronghold in America. All the sympathy that the North gets in England arises from the hope that somehow or other the triumph of the Federal cause will be the triumph of freedom and the limitation of slavery. It would be altogether against the grain of the people for the Government to bestow any decisive encouragement on the Confederates, or in any way not absolutely demanded by the laws of neutrality hamper the operations of the Federalists. If the South can win its independence, well and good; it shall not be hindered. But it shall not be helped. Great Britain can have no hand in establishing a power that boasts of slavery, and glories in the prospect of extending it.

Lord Derby has not committed the Conservative party to such a practical alliance with the South as would be involved in advocating a rupture of the blockade, and he has been doubtless wise in abstaining. The best portion of English society would, we imagine, stand aloof from him, and he would irretrievably damage his party in public estimation. Nothing but a clear international necessity will reconcile the British public to the idea of British interference being the means of consolidating a great slave power.

Moreover, it has been argued with great force that the real interest of Britain is in harmony with its moral instinct, and that, slavery apart, it would not be policy to break the blockade. Britain is still the greatest naval power, and the one least likely to be a neutral in most great wars. It is, therefore, the most likely to be a blockading power on a future occasion, and it is not to its interest to press too severely the doctrine of the efficiency of a blockade. On the contrary, the establishment of a lax example—an example too which could not be objected to by America—would be in its favour.

Moreover, with reference to the great matter of cotton supply, it is urged that the removal of the blockade would not do all the good and would do more harm than is at first sight apparent. For, in the first place, it is not merely cotton that Lancashire wants, but a market for cotton goods. There is still a large quantity of cotton unused. A fresh supply would cheapen the price, but unless accompanied by a demand for the manufactured article would not make trade lively. It is the war more than the blockade that presses so severely on the cotton trade.

In the second place, a sudden release of the cotton in the Confederate States would be a discouragement to all the other cotton growing countries in the world. Great efforts are being made to break up the American monopoly. These efforts are sustained by the prospect of a high price. Growers in various countries have gone to great outlay in the faith of the civil war being prolonged at least over the present planting season. For the Government to interfere and break the blockade, would be to discourage if not to ruin those who had been exerting themselves to supply England with cotton. There would be an immediate relief to some extent, doubtless, but it would be purchased at the expense of throwing back the cotton cultivation in other parts of the world, and of confirming more strongly than ever the lamented dependence on America.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, of H. M. 12th Regiment, arrived yesterday by the s. s. Annette, from Plymouth.

Found Dead.—A man named John Lacey, aged sixty years, a manufacturer of brooms, left his home, in Duke-street, Balmain, on Monday last, with his horse and cart, intending to go some distance into the bush. He did not return home at night, and yesterday a search was made, when his dead body was found beside his horse and cart, about two miles from his home. It is supposed that he fell off the cart and broke his neck. An inquest on the body will be held to-day.

Democracy in the Colonies.—The following extract of a letter, addressed to a gentleman in Adelaide by the eminent political writer, Mr. J. Stuart Mill, will be perused with interest by many of our readers:—"I have to thank you for several Adelaide newspapers, though I know far too little of the details of politics in Australia to understand the meaning and bearing of everything that goes on. I am much interested in whatever throws light upon the democratic experiment now in progress in the Australian colonies. To all appearance its result is thus far not satisfactory, and still less so at Sydney and Melbourne than in South Australia. But the counterbalancing principle in a democracy, especially in such a state of society as the American or Australian, grows up and attains strength, if at all, only by degrees. There is needed an organisation and mutual support among the more educated classes—if possible, their political organisation, to the extent at least of a representation of minorities—without which, under a suffrage such as exists in Australia, none but manual labourers are really represented. I am glad to find that Hare's plan has supporters, and is intelligently advocated in South Australia, as I learn that it is also in Victoria, and as it is in several parts of the continent of Europe. Besides its direct effect, nothing would tend so much to raise the standard of political feeling in the electoral population."

By Electric Telegraph.
[From our Correspondents.]

NEWCASTLE.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

An interview took place between Mr. Merewether, Mr. Winship, and the miners this morning at Borehole. Mr. Winship offers to lay aside all previous proposals, to give 4s. 6d. per ton of two thousand and forty pounds round coal, and to pay threepence per ton for each hundred yards of wheeling from the face of the coal. The price to be uniform in all pits. The miners consider this offer equal to only ninepence per day reduction on the old prices, but do not seem disposed to give way.

WEST MAITLAND.

Wednesday, 9 p.m.

The annual meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association was held this afternoon, at the Northumberland Hotel. The president, Mr. Wyndham, read the address. Several fine samples of wine were exhibited and, when tasted, were pronounced as generally superior. After the meeting the members of the Association sat down to a good dinner.

LAMBING FLAT.

Monday.

The escort takes 3424 ounces.

Still without rain.

Mr. James Torpy assaulted Ensign Duncan of the 12th Regiment on Saturday night in the Nigger's Theatre; he was taken into custody, but immediately afterwards admitted to bail.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.

In the Assembly, last night, Mr. Verdon's motion with reference to the state of the finances was withdrawn without a division, the Treasurer pledging himself to carry out the service of the year without additional taxation.

The hearing of the *Argus* privilege case is postponed until Tuesday.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

The flour market remains at £10 10s. to £11. Wheat is inquired for at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d.

The late Mr. Ambrose Foss.—The decease of this gentleman occurred on Sunday evening last, at Snail's Bay, Balmain, whither he had been conveyed from his residence in Pitt-street, on his illness assuming a serious aspect. Mr. Foss was an old colonist, and greatly respected. He arrived in the colony in the Alacrity, October 9, 1827, and at once commenced business as a dental surgeon and chemist. Sharing the prosperity and adversity of the colony, he continued engaged in commercial pursuits until his death. Nearly thirty years ago he was foremost in commencing the Congregational church in this city, and for a long period held the office of deacon, or elder, in the church in Pitt-street. As a man of business, his transactions were marked by integrity and honesty, and his habits of early rising and industry were a pattern which might be imitated with advantage by our colonial youth. The funeral of the deceased gentleman took place yesterday morning, the hearse and carriages moving from the house in Pitt-street to the Congregational church, where a service was conducted by the several ministers connected with the Independent body. After this the *cortège* proceeded to the family vault in the burial place in Devonshire-street. The committees of the Sydney Female Refuge, the Bible Society, and the Religious Tract and Book Society were present, together with a large number of old and attached friends.

The late Lieut. Robberds, whose sudden death recently called forth so many expressions of esteem from the Company with which he was connected, was an ardent promoter of the Newtown School of Arts, and at a meeting of the committee of that institution, held on the 5th instant, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to: "That the committee of the Newtown School of Arts desire to express their respect to the memory of the late Mr. Robberds, who has so long acted professionally for the benefit of the institution, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Robberds." His Honor Mr. Justice Wise, Mr. R. P. Richardson, and other members of the committee, bore ample testimony to the valuable service rendered by the deceased to the institution.

St. Benedict's Young Men's Society.—Yesterday evening, an interesting and instructive lecture was delivered before the St. Benedict's Young Men's Society, in their hall in Abercrombie-street, by Dr. J. C. Nield, on the subject of "Digestion and its Mechanism." It was commenced at eight o'clock, the chair being occupied by the Reverend the Incumbent of the parish. The lecturer, after a few preliminary remarks, regretted to say that in the treatment of the matters on which he was about to address them that evening, he should have, of necessity, to use several scientific terms, but he should avoid doing so as far as possible. Many of the things, however, he would have to describe had no other distinctive appellations save those assigned to them by science. After explaining the nature of that perpetual mutation of substance which constantly went on in the construction of the frame of all living bodies, it was then shewn by Dr. Nield how it was, by the process of digesting food in the stomach, that this arrangement was carried out. Statistical information, the result of professional observation, was also given tending to prove the large proportion of disease originating in defective digestion. The act of digestion began, or ought to begin in the mouth, and when it did not, those, who did not so prepare the food for the stomach, deserved to have a hearty fit of indigestion. Those who bolted their food like ravens were punished for such a transgression of the laws of nature. The rapidity with which our Transatlantic Cousins devoured their meals was doubtless the reason for the prevalence of a variety of complaints consequent upon the derangement of the digestive organs. The lecturer, with the assistance of several excellent diagrams, next went on to point out the manner in which the food, after being masticated by means of the teeth and moistened by saliva, was forced, by the mechanical action of the tongue, and the muscular fibres of the gullet, down into the upper portion of the stomach. The nature of certain minute glands in the mouth, by the operation of which saliva is secreted for use, was carefully illustrated, and the importance of the function of that secretion in the process of digestion was likewise commented upon. The process of digestion was, in all cases, a process strictly analogous to that of cooking. The "cooking" was performed by the action of the heat of the body on the food, aided by animal juices or fluids—the process being something similar to that of *stewing*. The different provisions of nature for digestion in cattle, horses, and sheep were carefully analysed, and considered as contrasted to that incidental to man, who was an animal obviously not designed for eating raw uncooked vegetables. Man was an animal intended to eat such vegetables as it were second hand. He ate animals that did eat them—such as the cow and the sheep. The internal structure of the human body was then familiarly described, and the action of the several digestive organs there was rendered intelligible. By these the food was acted upon until it was entirely dissolved. When the food was not thus dissolved there was no healthy digestion. In his treatment of this portion of his subject the nature and use of the pancreas, the biliary gland, the liver, and other parts of the body were severally exemplified by the lecturer, and practical remarks made by him as to serious effects of different particular derangements of the digestive organs. The lecturer concluded his address with some apposite and eloquent observations on the elaborate mechanism of the stomach. On the motion of the Rev. Father Roche, seconded by Mr. A. J. Chisholm, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Dr. Neild for his admirably instructive lecture. Dr. Neild acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

Attempted Suicide.—At about nine o'clock on Monday evening last a man named Frederick Levers, described as a builder, residing at Newtown, took four grains of strychnine, which he had procured under some pretence from Mr. Mills, chemist, of Newtown Road, with the evident intention of committing self-destruction, but soon after swallowing the deadly drug, he commenced vomiting, and a medical man being called in, the legitimate effect of the poison was to some extent counteracted. The wretched man was left however in a very weak state, and all the skill of two medical men—Dr. Foulis and Dr. Sedgewick—was required to keep him alive. We were informed that up to yesterday evening, he was still in a most precarious state.

The Fire Brigade.—The usual monthly meeting of the Volunteer Fire Company No. 2 was held last evening at the engine station, Phillip-street North. The business was of a mere routine character, having relation to the repairs of the building, &c., and did not occupy more than half an hour.

Suicide.—An inquest was held at the Albion Hotel, Balmain, yesterday, on the body of a man named Timothy Fawcett, aged forty-nine years, who as stated in our issue of yesterday, committed suicide on Tuesday morning last. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was a stonemason by trade, was not a very temperate man, and had been ailing during the last eighteen months. For ten months preceding his decease he was unable to work at his trade, and had medical attendance within fourteen days of his death. Latterly he had exhibited symptoms of impaired intellect, and he had been heard to threaten to commit self-destruction. On this account one of his daughters, by his wife's instructions, took his razors and secreted them in a box underneath her bed. Still he was considered competent to look after his affairs, and on Monday last, with the consent of his wife, he sold his property (five houses) for upwards of £900. He returned home in the evening and appeared then to be much the same as usual. He talked rationally to his wife about the sale that he had effected. He retired to bed at about ten o'clock; some three hours afterwards his wife heard him jump out of bed, and a minute later she heard something dropping on the floor like drops of water. She called to him, and he in reply told her it was he. He would not, however, tell her what he was about, so she jumped out, and on getting a light she saw him standing at the foot of the bed with the blood streaming from a deep gash in his throat. She ran down stairs, and called Mr. Johnston, a neighbour, who immediately went into the house, and found Fawcett sitting on a box near the window, still bleeding from the wound in his neck. Dr. Anderson was sent for, and upon his arrival he found a long and deep wound in the unhappy man's throat. On the floor was found a razor covered with blood. Dr. Anderson proceeded to dress the wound, but Fawcett expired a few minutes after the doctor arrived. The deceased was a native of Oldham, Lancashire, England, and had been about twenty-one years in the colony. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide, by cutting his own throat with a razor, while suffering from temporary insanity.

Volunteer Concert.—The concert in aid of the Band Fund of No. 2 Company Volunteer Artillery will take place this evening, at the Freemasons' Hall, York and Clarence streets. The programme, as will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, is well selected, and very full. The entire musical force of the Volunteer Bands—three in number—will take part in the concert, besides which several of our musical celebrities will also sing and play some choice *morceaux*. The hall is to be decorated with emblems representing every corps in the Volunteer service, and what is rather a novelty here, it will be perfumed with Rimmell's vapourisers.

Journalism on the Lachlan.—The first number of the *Lachlan Observer* made its appearance at Forbes on Saturday, the 3rd instant. It consists of four pages, similar in size to those of the *Herald*, and presents all the features of an old-established journal—its getting-up being exceedingly creditable to the taste of the printers. There is, besides, a pleasing variety of readable matter, which leaves little to be desired in that respect.

Marble at Albury.—Mr. Levie, the stonemason, has polished some excellent specimens of black marble, found by him on the ranges near Albury, and he intends to institute further search with a view to opening a quarry. The marble is very close grained, and being variegated with red streaks and white blotches, has a very handsome appearance. It takes a fine polish, and is in every way suited for the manufacture of chimney-pieces and all other articles for which marble is used.—*Border Post.*

Death by Drowning.—On Sunday, the 20th ultimo, a stock-keeper, named Patrick Glynn, in the employ of Mr. F. Jenkins, started, while in a state of intoxication, from the Bush Inn, at Gillenbah, to proceed to Buckingbong, distant about seven miles. Not arriving there as expected, Mr. Jenkins, becoming uneasy at his unaccountable absence, proceeded with some of his men on the following morning to search for the missing man. On finding his horse and saddle in the bush, Mr. Jenkins became greatly alarmed for the fate of his old servant, and immediately commenced a strict search for him, but in vain. On following the tracks of the horse that he had ridden on the previous evening, they were found to lead across a sandy beach and into the river, which led them to suspect that the poor fellow had met an untimely death by drowning. Immediately search was then made for his body, but without any success, until the 28th, when the body was discovered by a fellow-servant, named John Jones (who from the time of the occurrence had assiduously persevered in looking for the body of his companion), floating on the surface of the water about fifty yards from where he was supposed to have gone in.—*Wagga Wagga Express.*

Brutal Assault with Intent.—On Monday, at the Maitland Quarter Sessions, William Campbell was indicted for assaulting Mary Ann Ling, with intent to commit a rape upon her, at Elislong, on the 27th March. The prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded guilty at first, but immediately afterwards, on being cautioned by his Honor, withdrew that plea, and pleaded not guilty. The following witnesses were called, viz.:—Richard Keating, Mary Ann Ling, Ann Ling, and Benjamin William Ling. The evidence disclosed the commission of a most atrocious act of violence. Mary Ann Ling, a young woman of eighteen, resided with her parents at Elislong. On the 26th March she was sent by her father on an errand some six miles away, and was obliged to remain away from home that night. Next morning, while on her way home, accompanied by her mother and brother (the latter a boy of about twelve years) the prisoner, a middle-aged man, and a stranger in the district, overtook them, and after walking for some distance on the opposite side of the road, came over to them at a solitary place, and seizing the girl with the left hand by the throat, and with the other by the hair of the head, threw her over his left knee, and from there on to the ground, where he dragged her about a good deal, and then attempted to commit a rape upon her person. The girl's mother seized the ruffian by the hair, and by other means prevented him from effecting his purpose, aided by the resistance of the girl herself. After struggling for some time, the prisoner drew a knife from his pocket and opened the blade, still kneeling with all his weight on the chest of the girl. It does not appear that he threatened to cut her, but she, in endeavouring to seize the knife, had her hand wounded with it. The mother at this time ran for a sapling, and was about to strike the prisoner with it, when he made a grasp at it, and the girl was enabled to get up. The prisoner shortly afterwards went away into the bush, threatening in a most determined manner that on a future day he would take the girl's life. The girl's brother ran away for assistance on the commencement of the assault, and they met some persons coming to their relief shortly after the departure of the prisoner. The prisoner asked no questions of any of the witnesses, but, while the principal one was giving her evidence, attempted to jump over the dock towards her. His Honor Mr. Purefoy having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Remanded for sentence.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Murder of an Aboriginal.—We quote from the *Lachlan Observer* the following account of the barbarous murder of an aboriginal. It says:—"Intelligence reached us a few days ago of a most brutal murder of one blackfellow by another, and a savage onslaught by the same individual upon a second, who narrowly escaped a similar fate. The scene of the tragedy was a locality known as the Black Ridge on the Canowindra Road, forming part of Mr. John Campbell's run, and the circumstances as narrated to us are as follows. Three aborigines, severally known in this part of the country by the names of Neddy, Hughy, and Tommy, it appears, found their way to a bush inn, at Mogong, kept by a person of the name of Hailstone, where they procured three bottles of rum, with which they started in the direction indicated, and by the time they arrived there, two of them Hughy and Tommy were intoxicated. Whilst in this state Neddy, who was the soberest of the three, commenced an attack upon Tommy with a tomahawk, with which he inflicted a severe gash over the left eye, and a wound upon the vertebræ, from which he suffers much internal pain. Fortunately, however, he contrived to make his escape, or he would doubtless have suffered the fate which awaited his companion, upon whom the monster at once commenced the work of destruction by breaking an arm and leg, and finished by literally hacking him to pieces. Upon his return Tommy found him a ghastly corpse, and immediately proceeded with his interment. Intelligence of the event, we understand, has been forwarded to the authorities both of this township and Cowra, but singular to say, no steps have as yet been taken to enquire into the circumstance or towards the apprehension of the murderer, who is supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Bigga."

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade, to their sale of drapery, Manchester goods, laces, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Glen Wood, Glebe Point Road.—This day, Thursday, R. Muriel sells unreservedly, by auction, at the residence of J. W. Woods, Esq.—The trade, private buyers, and others, are respectfully reminded of the sale, positively to take place, this day, Thursday, at 11 o'clock. N.B.—A luncheon will be provided.—Adv.

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COLONIAL EMANCIPATION.

THE controversy which has arisen between the Oxford Professor of Modern History and the *Times*, on the subject of "colonial emancipation," so called, has elicited nothing worthy of the leading journal, or calculated to enhance its reputation, either for political foresight or for argumentative power. But of course the leading journal is above these trivial considerations. Public opinion is not properly led, much less will it seem to be led, by keeping too much in advance; and when so great a paper as the *Times* condescends to answer a solitary "thinker" like Mr. Goldwin Smith, Professor of History though he be, it would be altogether too much to expect that the answer of "the *Times*" should be reasonable. Nay, however much Mr. Smith may consider himself aggrieved at being treated with personal abuse, instead of argument, let him reflect on the tremendous power and extensive circulation of his adversary, and be thankful that he has escaped annihilation.

Mr. Smith has met with the common fate of "thinkers," who venture to think ever so little beyond the times in which they live. He has revolted or alarmed what is called public opinion, and, in challenging its accredited organs to political discussion, has brought about his head a nest of hornets. Not only the *Times*, but the British Press in general, seem to be at war with the writer of the letters on "Colonial Emancipation." But, certainly, neither British public opinion nor the British Press has any great right to find fault with Mr. Smith's conclusions, towards which his critics, one and all, have been themselves tending for a long time past, and which are based upon premises ratified by a sort of general consent. Mr. Smith's views are no more than simple deductions from much that has been of late said and written in Great Britain about the colonies. His arguments embody, in a more concise and logical form, the various loose notions on the subject which have flowed from the lips of Imperial statesmen and ministers—have floated hither and thither through the columns of British newspapers, or have been deliberately garnered into the pages of official documents. All these several authorities, great and small, have avowedly dealt with the question of colonial relations to the mother country as a purely commercial question—that is, as a question of pecuniary profit and loss. Mr. Lowe, Mr. Adderley, and other eminent men, have advocated the withdrawal of military protection from the colonies. A Select Committee of the House of Commons has been set to calculate the cost, and has recommended the reduction of the number of troops employed for that purpose, chiefly on grounds of economy. The *Times* itself, as well as other journals not so authoritative, are continually grumbling over the cost of the Caffre and New Zealand wars. All this may be quite proper; but what does it all mean, unless that, if the colonies cost Great Britain more than they are worth, in a pecuniary point of view, the colonies are not worth keeping? And surely, in that case, Mr. Smith puts a very pertinent question, when he asks, What benefit, commensurate with the cost, does Great Britain derive from her colonies, as such, or in other words, regarded as dependencies, which she is called upon to govern and protect?

This question has not been satisfactorily answered by the *Times*, or by any other of Mr. Smith's opponents; nor, looking at it in a strictly commercial light, and applying to its solution the principles of profit and loss which have been sanctioned by public opinion in Great Britain, is it possible to find any other answer than Mr. Smith himself suggests. He shows, by irrefragable statistics, that the returns of trade, if affected at all, are not affected in the least to the benefit of Great Britain herself, by the circumstance of political connection. So far, then, Mr. Smith has a perfect right to consider his position as logically impregnable. The probability is that Great Britain would not refuse independence to any colony, provided the Imperial Government could be assured that a considerable majority of the inhabitants of such colony desired independence, and that a reasonable prospect could be shown of their maintaining themselves in the position of an independent people. But it seems that at present no British colony desires absolute independence. And it may be questioned whether any British colony would be benefited by a greater degree of independence than most of these colonies, for all practical purposes, have already attained.

Mr. Smith, however, goes somewhat further, when he insists upon the Imperial Government effecting a formal separation. How far is this proposal consistent with Mr. Smith's premises, and with the objects he professes to have in view?

Unquestionably there are matters of higher moment, both to Great Britain and her colonies, than the maintenance of Imperial dominion—than forms of government, which, strictly interpreted, are liable to become oppressive—than political ties, which tend every day more and more to resolve themselves into fictions, if not into shams. Over half the world we Britons have spread ourselves, with whatever elements of variety—whatever differences of origin and creed—yet in a number of important respects, and as compared with other extensive empires, a truly homogeneous race. Saxon or Celtic—Protestant or Catholic—we are still British—we are one in language and institutions—in the essentials of freedom and religion—or, as Mr. Smith expresses it, in "blood, sympathy, and ideas." Whether this vast mass shall remain a nationality—shall retain its nationality—shall retain its characteristic types of *organic* structure and progressive civilisation, must depend greatly on its own power of cohesion, and this, not a little, it is reasonable to suppose, on the colonial policy pursued by Great Britain herself. If she determine at all risks to discard her colonies, it would of course be vain for the colonies to object. Now, Mr. Smith says, in effect, and Dr. Lang has said repeatedly, that the strength of nations or of empires does not depend on extent of territory. Yet it surely must depend, in a great measure, on numbers—on the union, under the same national government or institutions, of a number of men. If it be generally true, however trite, that "union is strength," and that "a house divided against itself is brought to desolation,"—how much more true, so to speak, in regard to nations, whose entire life is collective, and which cannot exist otherwise than by association! How else, unless by a world-wide union, can British nationality sustain itself—how else vindicate its fair share of influence over the destinies of mankind—how else venture to take place beside, or hope to emulate, those other great nationalities, which already, from the coasts of the Baltic and the Mediterranean, cast their lowering shadows over Northern Africa, and over the whole of Asia? To remain united then—however and wherever we extend ourselves—to be united, heart and soul, as well as by "blood, sympathy, and ideas—to be ready always to fight and die for each other, if need be, not merely in defence of individual or local, but above all, of general rights—this should be the aim of every British statesman and patriot—this sort of union were no unworthy result of, and were no way inconsistent with, nationality upon the most extensive scale. Undoubtedly, with such an object in view, every pains should be taken—every honourable means adopted—of avoiding in future such a catastrophe as that which ushered in the independence of the United States, of which, perhaps, the worst consequences are the feelings of hostility and alienation thereby induced between two powerful branches of the same race, and by which the apparent effects of political separation have been greatly aggravated. But might not similar feelings be the consequence of carrying out Mr. Smith's proposal of a sudden and formal renunciation of her colonies by Great Britain? Might not the sense of discarded loyalty and of despised affection create in each new centre of empire a centre of disaffection, and so contribute to that fatal tendency towards disintegration which has ground into fragments so many powerful empires and nationalities in former times, and has often seemed to arrest for ages the onward progress of civilisation?

It may be said that a union of affection—and Mr. Smith's aim has been to show that a union of interest—does not depend on political ties. But political ties may be something, though not everything, and perhaps not a great deal. Has the political union of Scotland, has the union of Ireland been without affect on national feeling and amalgamation? How comes it that the Channel Islands are British in feeling, though French in language and descent? Why are the Irish in Canada loyal, and over the border hostile, to Great Britain? What makes Frenchmen of the people of Alsace, and part of Flanders. It is not easy to answer these and other questions of the same sort, upon the principle that political ties are no more than empty forms.

The British colonies, properly so called, are at this moment, as Mr. Smith himself admits, little short of being virtually independent. So much of the connection as remains Mr. Smith would violently sever. Now this connection is either a nullity, or it is in some way or other effective. If a nullity, Mr. Smith's purpose is accomplished. If, on the other hand, the connection be effective, without destroying the virtual independence of the colonies, surely England is not far from having attained that position, hypothetically suggested by Mr. Smith himself, in the following paragraph, as a probable result of the very measure he proposes:

"She would differ from any other island in being the heart and centre of a great confederacy of States belonging to her own race. Each of these would have its own government, and contribute by comparative experience and emulation to the political progress of the whole; but they might be bound together not only by sympathy but by alliance, and not only by alliance, but to some extent by mutual civic rights."

It may be that England is only "drifting" towards such a position. Mr. Smith, however, objects to "drifting." But what more apt phrase would he employ to characterise the political progress England has hitherto achieved—and by which she is now enabled to enjoy her noble institutions—at once the envy and example of the world?

ESME.

THE MINERS' STRIKE AT NEWCASTLE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

I STATED in my previous letter the circumstances which had brought about the present dispute between the colliery manager of the A. A. Company and the miners, and the position that is taken by the parties on either side. The stoppage of the operations of our most extensive mining company must be looked upon as a great public disaster, and it is consequently desirable that the principles which have guided its authors should be thoroughly understood. As the affair has been spoken of as a "Miners' strike," I am induced to state more explicitly at greater length than I before did, and as far as possible in the miners' own terms, what their demands are, and the reasons on which they are founded. It will be for the public to judge with which party the dispute arose—with the manager or with the men;—whether an actual alteration in the prices was proposed by the manager; and, if so, whether he was justified in making the propositions, and whether the miners were justified in refusing them. The views I am about to express are those of the miners, and are, in several important particulars, directly contradicted by the statements of the colliery manager.

It is necessary, in order to understand the dispute as to weight, to mention that while at the F pit the full weight of 24 cwt. is given, at the D and E pits only 2400 lbs. are reckoned to the ton. Before the last strike the practice was to reckon three skips to the ton. These skips used to average 7¼ cwt. The arrangement was, that if the skip weighed less by 20 lbs. than 6¾ cwt. it was confiscated, while if it weighed more the miner received nothing for the extra weight. The operation of this rule was, that the miner took the precaution to fill his skip, and for fear the weight should be short he almost invariably exceeded it; by which, of course, the company gained an advantage. A few days after the last strike Mr. Winship agreed, in compliance with the demands of the men, to pay for the coal by the weight; which plan has since been adopted at the D and E pits. Judging from his last proposal, it would seem that he is now convinced that the company has lost rather than gained by the change.

Mr. Winship's proposal that 24 cwt. should be given at all the mines was at once objected to, and not without some ground of reason. The committee appointed at the public meeting held during the strike seven months ago, unanimously agreed that at the A. A. Company's pits, the miners should give 2400 lbs. of coal to the ton—Mr. Winship being present at the meeting. The circumstance of Mr. Winship's discovery that the company would be benefited rather by the previous than by the recent measurement, has opened the eyes of the miners to the fact that they gained when the company lost, and they consider themselves entitled to demand the perpetuation of the, to them, more advantageous reckoning.

The miners contend that there is at least a shilling per ton difference between the prices they have lately been receiving and those now offered. The additional 288 lbs. would, at 4s. 6d. per ton, amount to a difference of 7½d. per ton. The offer of 4s. 6d. for bottom coal and 3s. 9d. for tops would give a mean of 4s. 1½d.; deducting this from 4s. 6d., the recent pit bottom price, shows a loss of 4½d. per ton. This added to the 7½d. would give a total loss of one shilling a ton.

The new pit is sunk not far from the D pit; indeed the one opens upon the other, and some of the workings of the D pit are considerably nearer the new shaft than the old one; and for some time the D pit has produced what may be called pit No. 2 coal. For cutting and filling the coal obtained in some parts of the pit the men have been getting 4s. 6d. per ton. But under the new arrangement proposed by Mr. Winship for doing precisely the same work at the same spot—sending the coal up the new instead of the old shaft—they would only receive 3s. 7½d. per ton.

The miners state that they were greatly astonished when on meeting to ballot for places in the new pit Mr. Winship informed them of the intended alteration in price, especially after his having on a previous occasion voluntarily informed them that he had no desire to interfere with the existing prices, which were 5s. per ton, including moving up to two hundred yards; or 4s. 6d. for coal at the pit bottom.

It will naturally be asked, what are the prices given at the other pits? At the Wallsend and the Minmi mines 3s. 9d. is paid per ton of 24 cwt., and 3d. per ton for every hundred yards of moving. When asked why they should receive a higher rate than the above, the A. A. Company's miners refer to the inferior conditions of the seam, and mention that a large quantity of band and dirt lie between the layers of coal. They state that they could get as much coal out of the lower bed as they could out of those above in the same space of time, taking the removal of the refuse into consideration; that in fact they would confine themselves to the lower seam and not touch the upper strata, were it not necessary to remove these to obtain the proper height.

The charge for extra wheeling was one of the points in dispute at the last strike. The men claimed 3d. per ton per hundred yards, but consented to take half that sum because, as they allege, had they insisted on the full demand they would have run the company into difficulties and have necessitated the closing of the pits. Some of the workings were from seven to eight hundred yards from the pit's bottom, and a few of the miners were being paid as much as 6s. 6d. per ton for getting and wheeling the coal. They thought it better to make a sacrifice of three-halfpence, and to allow six months for getting the new pit into working order; otherwise they would have insisted on the 3d. per ton per hundred yards, as had been determined on at Minmi and Wallsend.

Some of the A. A. Company's delegates have made verbally a proposal to the manager, which would, it was believed, be approved of generally by the men. They proposed that there should be a weigh-bridge at the bottom of the screen, and that by the weight there shown, the company should both pay their men and sell to their customers. In consideration of the coal being screened and cleaned, they would require 4s. 9d. per ton, being an addition of 3d. upon the price for getting and filling. The manager would thereby be certain of obtaining a marketable commodity at a fixed price.

To sum up the whole dispute, the miners contend that they are entitled to be paid 4s. 6d. per ton, at the pit's bottom;—the price they have been hitherto receiving at two of the pits, and that the ton should, as heretofore, be reckoned at 2400 lbs. With these concessions they will be satisfied, but they express their determination not to accept less.

Newcastle, May 6th.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.

DRIVER V. CUNNINGHAM.

The litigants in this case were relatives. The plaintiff was Mr. Richard Driver, jun., M L.A., an attorney of the Supreme Court. The defendant was Mr. James Cunningham, of the Commercial Hotel, King-street. The action arose out of a promissory note for £100, which, according to plaintiff, had been given by him for defendant's accommodation, and which he (plaintiff) had had to pay. Defendant averred that the note was given partly in payment of a claim which he had against plaintiff, and partly for the accommodation of the latter. The evidence was directly conflicting, the contradictions being so positive as to render it certain that one or the other of the parties was not speaking the truth.

Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Faucett and Mr. Windeyer for the defendant.

According to plaintiff, the defendant had asked the loan of plaintiff's name on a promissory for £100 for discount. To this plaintiff agreed; knowing that the note was to be sent to the Bank of New South Wales; knowing also that Mr. Cunningham had an account there, which he (Mr. Driver) had not, the latter made the note in defendant's favour, leaving defendant to endorse it. This was about ten months ago. The note was not taken up exactly at maturity. Plaintiff was not, however, called upon to pay it. Defendant asked for another note for £100, which was given. Shortly afterwards defendant said that he had destroyed this second note and asked for a third in lieu of it. This also was given, and was dishonoured at maturity. A Mr. Gritten, who had discounted it (charging £5 for so doing), had applied to plaintiff for payment, but the latter referred him to Cunningham as the person really bound to pay. Cunningham did not pay it, and Driver had had to do so. He had applied to Cunningham for a settlement, which had been promised, but never made. Defendant, on the other hand, swore positively to the truth of the following account:—The first note, he said, had been given for Driver's accommodation alone, and had probably been paid by Driver at maturity, as he (Cunningham) had never heard more of it. Driver was indebted to Cunningham in an amount then roughly estimated by the latter at about £50. Cunningham told Driver that he wanted money, and spoke of this account. Driver replied that he also wanted money. It was then arranged that a note for £100 should be given by Driver, and that, after discount, Driver should get half; Cunningham taking the amount of his bill from the remainder. The bank refused to discount this note, and there were some marks made upon the back of it, which would prevent its being otherwise used. For this reason defendant asked Driver for another note, saying that the first had been destroyed. Defendant admitted in the witness box that this statement was untrue, and that he did not destroy the first note until after he had obtained the second. After the second note had been discounted by Mr. Gritten, defendant gave plaintiff £50. Plaintiff denied this most positively, declaring that he had never received one shilling from the proceeds of this note, which was given solely for defendant's accommodation. There was equal contradiction on the subject of defendant's claim or set-off. It was made up of the following sums: £23 15s. 8d. for a luncheon supplied at plaintiff's order on the occasion of a match between the Australian and Phoenix cricket clubs; £3 18s. for luncheon at a match between the Australian and Marylebone cricket clubs, also ordered by plaintiff; £8 13s. 11d. for costs paid by defendant in an action by himself against one Nelson, wherein plaintiff had been Cunningham's attorney. Plaintiff admitted having ordered the first-named luncheon, and thus became responsible for it. Of the other luncheon he denied all recollection. The action of Cunningham v. Nelson had, he said, been abandoned, after taking Mr. Darvall's opinion, which was to the effect that it would be useless to go on with it. Of this Mr. Cunningham was aware, and there had been no promise on the part of Driver to pay these costs, nor any request to that effect. The payment was made at a time when the attorneys for the then defendant—Messrs. Rowley and Holdsworth—had put an execution into Cunningham's house for such costs, Cunningham himself not having heard even that the action had stopped. Cunningham swore that directly after this payment Driver came to the house and promised to refund it, "as the case had been lost through his negligence." As to the responsibility for the luncheon which Driver had admitted, he considered he had virtually paid this, inasmuch as he had a claim against Cunningham of £25 arising out of a settlement of an action against him by a Mr. Vaughan. Cunningham had succeeded, but notice had been given of plantiff's intention to move for a new trial. It was settled on the understanding that £25 of the costs should be paid by defendant. Mr. Cunningham denied the existence of any such arrangement.

During the course of the defendant's evidence he had made some conflicting statements as to the money transactions between himself and the plaintiff. At one time, while defendant was thus giving his testimony, his Honor laid down his pen in a very significant manner, while the jury spoke to each other.

The defendant's counsel commented upon the action of the learned Judge as likely to injure the defendant, whose story he contended was quite as consistent as that of the plaintiff.

Plaintiff's counsel declined to address the jury.

The jury, without allowing his Honor to sum up, at once found a verdict for plaintiff, for the full amount of his claim—£88 5s. 6d. They added, that they had arrived at this verdict from a consideration of the evidence alone, not having remarked the action of the learned Judge, which had been commented upon by defendant's counsel.

His Honor was glad that the jury had expressed their opinion. He fully admitted the right of counsel to comment upon any act or remark of a Judge. Also that, as a general rule, it was inexpedient for a Judge to give indications of his opinion touching the credibility of a particular witness. He did not see, however, how this could have been avoided in a case like the present, when the witness had contradicted himself over and over again, and when it was impossible to avoid seeing that the jury disbelieved him. It must be remembered, too, that the Judge had vested in him the power of committing a witness for perjury if he thought that offence had been committed. He had been considering whether he ought not to exercise this power by committing Mr. Cunningham. He had been restrained from so doing, not by any doubt as to whether or not Mr. Cunningham had spoken the truth, but because he did not see what evidence could be adduced to ensure a conviction, as it would not have sufficed to bind over Mr. Driver alone for this purpose.

On the application of Mr. Isaacs, his Honor ordered execution to issue in four days.

IN CHAMBERS.

Before Mr. Justice Wise.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF W. H. DUDLEY FOR A WRIT OF PROHIBITION.

The applicant was the keeper of refreshment rooms at the Glebe Island Abattoirs; he had been convicted by Messrs. Hill and Armitage, at the Central Police Court, on the information of one Symons, of selling rum; he, Dudley, not being the holder of "a publican's *general* license." One point upon which the prohibition was now sought for was the use of this term "general;" the new Licensing Act not rendering it imperative that a publican's "general" license should be held by persons selling liquors, there being other licenses under which this could be done. A further objection was to the form of the information. The offence was alleged to be contrary to the Act of "the Governor and Legislative Council" of the colony. There was now no such Act in force, the present Publicans' Licensing Act being one of the Governor and both Houses of Parliament. It was contended that, the onus of proving that he had a license of some kind, rested upon the accused, and no evidence of this sort having been adduced, this word "general" might be treated as surplusage, or an amendment by its expunction might be granted. It was contended, the words "of the Governor and Legislative Council," in the information form, might be equally treated as surplusage.

Mr. Bull (for Mr. Moffat) appeared in support of the application, and Mr. Cory in support of the conviction.

His Honor sustained both objections. The only question was, whether there should be an amendment. After hearing some further argument and consulting with the Chief Justice, His Honor refused to permit any amendment. The prohibition was therefore granted, although without costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Registrar.

In the estate of Robert W. Sharp, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of John Layt, an adjourned single meeting. Two witnesses were examined in regard to a debt alleged to be due to insolvent's estate. A majority of the creditors present directed the official assignee to sell the whole of the assets. Insolvent complained that he would in that event be deprived of the means of providing for his family. This direction was subsequently reported to the Chief Commissioner, when his Honor declined for the present to ratify it, and, insolvent undertaking to pay to the official assignee 10s. per week (as he had previously offered), to commence on Saturday, the 17th instant, his wearing apparel and tools of trade were ordered to remain for his use for one month, when if needful the official assignee may again apply for such ratification or for a continuation of the payments.

In the estate of James Fairbairn, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. Insolvent was examined respecting the cause of his insolvency, his dealings, his knowledge of some time past that he was in insolvent circumstances, and of the holder of a bill of sale being in possession of all his assets at the time he contracted one of the two debts proved to-day. No directions were given.

In the estate of John Campbell, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of David Parker, a third meeting. One debt was proved. Two others were presented, but, being of considerable magnitude, while the claimant is returned on the schedule as a debtor to the estate, the meeting was adjourned until the 18th June, that the official assignee may have opportunity of inquiring into the matter. The official assignee presented his report, but the reading thereof was reserved until the adjourned meeting.

In the estate of Michael Fitzgerald, a single meeting. One debt was proved. Insolvent is understood to have left the country.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 8.—Alexander Salmon, James Smith, William Ellis, Benjamin Benjamin, special meetings, for proof of debts, 10, Elias Moses, adjourned special.

Friday, 9.—Thomas Kelly, and Layton O. D. James, special, for proof of debts. Edward J. Gilbert, John Edwards, and John Hoore, single meetings. Thomas Sullivan, first.—*At Maitland*: William Burns, single. Donald Campbell, special, for proof of debts.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge.

CRONAN V. CROWSHAW.

This was an action by a publican to recover from a railway contractor £21 6s., balance due for ale supplied to the men at the works upon defendant's order. Defendant had paid £31 2s., and denied any further liability, disputing the quantities charged. Verdict for plaintiff, £11 6s. Mr. Butler for plaintiff, Mr. Garrick for defendant.

TOMLINS V CARGO.

Plaintiff claimed 10s., subscription to the North Shore Regatta, paid by him at defendant's request, and to £15 commission on the sale of fifteen tons of iron sold to Mr. Keep. Defendant and his son denied that there had been any employment of plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, 10s. Mr. Dick for plaintiff, Mr. Brown for defendant.

ELLIS V. KLEES.

This was a claim for £26 10s., the price of two tons of flour, contracted for by defendant, of which one ton only had been delivered. Verdict for plaintiff £13 5s. Mr. Dillon for plaintiff, Mr. Falls for defendant.

PALMER V. TOOGOOD.

Plaintiff claimed £42 for three glass shades containing mounted birds, which had been delivered at defendant's house. Defendant pleaded a set-off of £120, due upon defendant's promissory note, given in June, 1857, payable at twelve months. The Judge intimated that he would find for defendant, but would take time to consider whether he would give damages for the excess of the note over plaintiff's claim. Mr. Windeyer for plaintiff, Mr. Bunbury, for defendant.

FRITH V. M'MAHON.

Plaintiff sued for £6 10s., which he alleged was twice allowed to defendant on a settlement of accounts, but not bringing his books to show the transaction withdrew the case. Mr. Falls for plaintiff, Mr. Brown for defendant.

POWELL V. LEWIS.

Plaintiff claimed £4 4s, for two quarters' ground rent. The original tenant was one Timmins, and defendant had come in under him and made payments to plaintiff. A bill was put in by defendant's advocate, in which rent for the same period as was now claimed had been charged to Timmins, but plaintiff stated that he had written it at defendant's request, in order, as she stated, that she might forward it to Timmins to show him that she was keeping up her payments. In cross-examination of defendant she was asked to produce some of the receipts which she had received from plaintiff, on which she withdrew one from her pocket, and in answer to a question whether she had any more, stated that she had given them to her attorney. On being asked to produce them, he denied that he had received more than the one paper which he had produced. The defendant still positively asserted that she had given him the receipts. The Judge requested him to look among his papers, and after some delay, the attorney pulled the two receipts from his waistcoat pocket. The Judge found for the plaintiff £2 2s., and characterised the conduct of the defendant's attorney as most disgraceful, in withholding the receipts; and until he could satisfactorily explain it, be (the Judge) would not hear him in that court. Mr. Brown for plaintiff, Mr. Falls for defendant.

WOOLCOT V. HINTON.

Plaintiff claimed £20 6s., for repairs effected by him to a house, occupied by defendant under a lease drawn in accordance with the schedule to the Act for facilitating the granting of leases. Defendant paid £6 into Court, and contended that the roof was out of repair; several windows were broken and keys deficient when he took possession. Plaintiff's counsel contended that under the lease defendant was bound to leave the premises in good condition whatever might be their state when he entered. Verdict for plaintiff £7 beyond amount paid in. Mr. Solamon for plaintiff; Mr. Brown for defendant.

PARRAMATTA DISTRICT GENERAL SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, 6TH MAY.

BEFORE Judge Dowling.

The Court opened with a calendar containing five cases for trial, four being for horse-stealing.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Templeton, conducted the following cases on behalf of the Crown.

James Simpson pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a silver watch, the property of J. Salter, watchmaker, and was remanded for sentence.

George Watson was indicted for having, on or about the 10th or 11th of February, 1858, stolen a bay horse, branded RB on near shoulder, and a large M on off, the property of Michael Madigan. A second count charged him with receiving. Michael Madigan deposed that he was the owner of the horse in question; he lost the horse on the night of the 10th, and searched for it at sunrise of the 11th; about sundown on the 10th he saw the prisoner walking across his premises; he had not seen the horse since. From the evidence of Margaret Madigan, wife of last witness, it appeared that the horse was missed in the morning; four days afterwards, on a Sunday, she saw the horse at a place called Jack's Island, about two miles away, in the possession of the prisoner and a man named George Coops; she said to Coops, "You are the last man I thought would have stolen my horse;" Coops said "Go home, and you will get the horse;" prisoner said "What can the —— wretch do in it; I'll blow her —— brains out, and she can't tell who done it," to which Coops replied, "No, there's enough done; I won't see any murder committed;" witness came into Parramatta and got warrants out for prisoner and George Coops; prisoner was apprehended only a short time since in Sydney; the horse was advertised on the Friday after he had been stolen, before she saw prisoner with him; never said she would lag Coops for it; saw Coops and the prisoner when she went in to get a warrant; prisoner went off; the horse was on the premises on the 10th of February, which were not fenced in; she had never charged other people with stealing the horse. By Crown Prosecutor: Coops had a gun in his hand. For the defence, George Bowman was called, who deposed to some conversation with Mrs. Madigan relative to the horse, who told him that she suspected the prisoner, but had no evidence against him, and could swear nothing. Mr. Gould addressed the jury in defence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. His Honor was about to sentence the prisoner to Parramatta gaol, when he requested, as a favour, that he might be sent to Darlinghurst gaol, "as there were advantages there in the way of schooling which he had obtained when serving a former sentence; he had learnt to read and write a little, which he could not do before." The Judge said it was a singular request, but one which he could not refuse. The sentence was that he be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol for two years, with hard labour.

Lean Lean, a Chinaman, was indicted for stealing, on the 10th of March last, a mare, the property of Mr. F. Statham:—second count, receiving. The particulars of the case were the same as those adduced at the committal of the prisoner. The jury, after retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty. Prisoner discharged.

John Atkins was charged with stealing a mare, the property of Thomas Smith; second count, receiving. Thomas Smith deposed that on the 13th of March last he lost the mare, a black one, branded B and S. The next time he saw her was in Sydney, at Burt's sale-yards; when taken she was in his paddock, an enclosed one, he took her away from the yard. John Pope, a publican, of Sydney, deposed that prisoner came to his place with the mare, on the 18th March last, at 2 p.m.; he said he had ridden her down bare-backed; witness saw the mare at the sale-yard next day, and, suspecting her to have been stolen, stopped the sale. Mr. T. J. Allom, sale-clerk at Burt's, deposed to the fact of the mare having been left at the sale-yards for sale, in the name of Johnstone, by whom he could not say. The jury after retiring, returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy on account of his youth. Sentence—twelve months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol.

James Simpson, remanded in the morning for sentence, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Parramatta goal with hard labour.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. G. Hill, Peden, and Ronald.

Thirteen persons were charged with having been found drunk in the streets; of these three were afforded opportunity of presenting the treasury with 5s. each, from which the rest were debarred.

Two charges of stealing were dismissed.

R. T. Harrison, of Cowper-terrace, Church-hill, appeared on summonses to answer two informations by Edwin T. Penfold, of George-street, tobacconist, who charged him with having, on two occasions, the 29th and the 30th April, unlawfully assaulted him. In reference to the first case, complainant deposed that about nine o'clock in the evening of the 29th March he was engaged with two customers, when defendant came into the shop and said "Where are your manila cigars?" to which witness replied "There," pointing to them, at a distance of about eight feet from where he was engaged; defendant repeated the question, and received a similar reply; a third time he put the question, when complainant walked to and put his hand upon the manila cigars, and returned to the customers upon whom he was waiting; defendant took up a bundle, saying, "What are these?" "Fifteen pence" was the reply; "I only pay 1s. for my cigars;" witness took the bundle from his hand, and pointing to another lot said, "Those are 1s. a bundle;" defendant then said, "Is that the way you treat fellows?" and witness said, "I treat gentlemen as gentlemen, and fellows as fellows;" defendant then spat upon witness, saying "That is the way I treat you," and rushed from the shop. Defendant's attorney requested that their Worships would hear both cases before determining upon either, and so their Worships did. In reference to the second case, therefore, complainant deposed: The next time I saw defendant was about ten o'clock on last Wednesday morning, in King-street, and I resolved to find out his name and address, and for that purpose followed him; when near the Prince of Wales Theatre, Castlereagh-street, a gentleman stood and spoke to him; I waited at a distance of some ten yards, until they were about to separate, when I asked the gentleman, whom I know by sight, to favour me with his (defendant's) name and address; he said he could not; I then asked defendant to oblige me; he said, "Why do you want my name and address?" I said that, as he very well knew why, it was unnecessary to explain; the gentleman asked what it was about, to which defendant said, "I went into the fellow's shop, he was insolent, and I—(making a motion resembling the act of spitting)—at him—there is no settling with this kind of fellows in these matters, but if he were a gentleman it might be arranged in half an hour;" the gentleman went on his way, and I followed the defendant for about three hours in order to ascertain his name and address; in the afternoon I received information on which, accompanied by a friend, I proceeded to No. 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill; defendant was at home, and said, "You have found me out, then—what do you want?" I replied, I want a written apology for your gross insult, and a donation of £5 5s. to the Destitute Children's Asylum;" he went into another room, and returned with a stick, and saying, "Whether or not I assaulted you before I will now," and thrice struck me across the shoulders; I said, "If you were not in your own house I would knock your teeth down your throat;" "would you?" he replied, and struck me about a dozen times, until I made my escape, my friend having seized defendant by the arms. Defendant's attorney, in reply, argued that whatever complainant received it was of his own seeking, and served him right, until the Police Magistrate said "You need not say any more. Both cases are dismissed."

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

John Price, a seaman of the ship Annie Wilson, was committed to twelve weeks' hard labour in gaol, for desertion.

Godfried Fechtner, convicted of desertion from the Dutch ship Cornelius Smidt, was sentenced to ten weeks' imprisonment with herd labour.

Frederick William Drayson, charged with deserting the ship Sardinian, was discharged, on the ground that he had been given by written document permission to leave the ship.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Bucknell v. Mann and another; Rossiter and another v. M'Guigan; Layton v. Barclay.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—M'Phillamy v. Smith, discharge; re Hopkins and others, infants, trustees' account; Riordan v. Hellyer, taxation; re Penny's infants, state of facts as to repairs; Campbell v. Arkins, receiver's second account; Conley v. Crisp, taxation.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST FOR TO-DAY.

1801	Woolcott v. Moore	1837	Carroll v. Kearny
1808	Same v. Thomas	1840	Taylor v. Donny
1813	Dean v. Curran	1843	Jep v. Jaunsing
1820	Peacock v. M'Neil	1844	Sadday v. Meek
1823	Deacon v. Palmer	1845	Woodham v. Walker
1830	Clark v. Timmins	1846	Clark v. M'Gregor
1831	Perry v. Lewis	1849	Ashton v. Roberts
1833	Shadforth v. Driscoll	1862	Bailey v. Duigan
1834	Roberts v. Wheeler	1872	O'Connor v. Brenan
1836	Coneen v. Nichols	1883	Jones v. Cohen.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Cattle Market Yards, Haymarket, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-carts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, Saddles, &c.; at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At Hereford-street, Glebe-road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, China, Cut Glass, Electro-platedware, Gig, Cart, Harness, Horse, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, Musical Instruments, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—On Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point, at half-past 10 o'clock, Muntz Metal.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Auction Depot, at 11 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Cows, Hay, Poultry, Bacon, Eggs, Cheese, Fruit, Horses, Harness, &c.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN.—On the premises, Brickfield-hill, at 11 o'clock, Slops, Tweeds, Shirts, Trimmings, Counter, Fittings, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Manchester Goods, Fancy Goods, Slops, Glases, &c

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Humpback Oil.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at a quarter-past (for half-past) 10 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Oil, Sheepskins, Pork, &c.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Land Sale Rooms, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Cattle and Horses on the Bogan River; Land in Abercrombie-street; Land, Dwelling-house, and Baker's Shop, Parramatta-street.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Wethers.

GEELONG SPRING MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1862.

NOMINATIONS for Fifth Champion Sweepstakes, of 100 sovereigns each, with 500 sovereigns added; the second to receive 200 sovereigns from the stake; and the third to save his stake, if more than three start. Weights for age. Three miles. Nominations, enclosing 10 sovereigns, made 1st May. A further payment of 15 sovereigns to be made 1st July; 25 sovereigns on 1st September; and the final 50 sovereigns on Thursday, 25th September. Horses imported from England, the neighbouring colonies, or elsewhere, after the date of nomination, allowed 3lb.; and a further allowance of 2lb. if maidens. Five per cent. deducted from the gross stake for expenses. Present value of the stake, 700 sovereigns.

Mr. J. Henderson's ns. b. h. Mormon, by The Premier—Delaware Girl, aged, 10 st. 4 lb.

De Mestre's b. h. Archer, by William Tell—Maid of the Oaks, 6 years, 10 st. 1 lb.

T. J. Bavin's gr. g. Flatcatcher, by Dolo—Ganymede, aged, 10 st. 1 lb.

H. Phillipe's b. g. Clive, by Clifton, aged, 10 st. 1 lb.

H. C. Jeffreys' ch. h. Colonel, by Cossack—Edith, 5 years, 9 st. 12 lb.

J. Henderson ns. b. h. Camden, by Conrad or Warhawk—Calliope, 4 years, 9 st.

J. Wilson's b. h. Ebor, by The Premier—Dinah, 4 years, 9st.

W. Warren's b. c. Bayard, by Boiardo—Beeswing, 3 years, 6 st. 8 lb.

W. Fuller's b. c. Eagle, by The Premier, 3 years, 6 st. 8 lbs.

R. Kelsall's b. c. Æneas, by Boiardo—Jersey, 3 years, 6 st. 8 lbs.

J. Henderson ns. ch. c. Barebones, by Indian Warrior—Mountain Maid's dam, 3 years, 6 st 8 lbs.

J. Harper's b. c. Barwon, by Boiardo—Jeannette, 3 years, 6 st. 8 lbs.

A. M'Donald's ch. c. Young Dutchman, by Boiardo—dam by Vagabond, 3 years, 6 st. 8 lbs.

H. Howell's b. f. The Nun, by Boiardo—Matilda, by Milton, grandam by Cornboro, 3 years, 6 st. 5 lbs.

W. C. Yuille's b. f. Josephine, by King Alfred—Ruby, by Lucifer, 3 years, 6 st. 5 lbs.

T. J. Bavin's gr. f. Baroness, by Boiardo—Ganymede, 3 years 6 st. 5 lbs.

T. Chirnside's br. f. Regina, by Peeping Tom—Princess, 3 years, 6 st. 5 lbs.

George Watson's ro. f. Corio, by Indian Warrior—Shiel-na-Guira, 3 years, 6 st. 5 lbs.

J. Wilson's br. f. Musidora, by the Premier—Dinah, 3 years, 6st. 5 lbs.

G. Bennett's b. g. Lord of the Isles, by Sportsman—Lady of the Lake, 3 years, 6 st. 2 lbs.

—*Melbourne Herald*, May 3rd.

ENTRIES FOR THE MELBOURNE CUP.

THE nominations for the Melbourne Cup entered by the stewards on Wednesday evening at the Albion were as follows. They include, as will be seen, the names of forty-two horses, of which it is probable that only a very moderate proportion will put in an appearance at the starting-post at the time appointed.

Camden	4 years	Grey Dawn	5 years
Deerfoot	5	Dandolo	4
Whalebone	aged	Antonelli	4
Ebor	4 years	Mormon	aged
Musidora	3	Victoria	4 years
Corio	3	Excelsior	aged
Attila	aged	Count Fosco	3 years
Cedric	5 years	Talleyrand	6
Paul Pry	4	Alfred	5
Moor	aged	Susan	5
Red Rover	4 years	Archer	6
Chimborazo	5	Exeter	4
Æneas	3	O. K.	3
May Fly	6	Tory Boy	5
Bray	aged	Shadow	4
Dauntless	5 years	Ithuriel	3
Saturn	4	Flatcatcher	aged
Carisbrook	4	Flying Buck	6 years
Colonel	5	Moscow	5
Frederick	5	Baroness	3
Clive	aged	Lady Constance	4

A VOLUNTEER'S QUERY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—You would much oblige some of the company of rifles I belong to and myself, by informing us when the "Marksmen's Badges" won by the Suburban Battalion, will be presented to them. The Queen's Birthday is now at hand—that would be a suitable opportunity. It is these useless delays that injure the force so much. The authorities forget the old saying—"he who gives quickly, gives twice."

Yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£347 11 11
Gin	124 4 5
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	4 10 0
Whisky	64 5 0
Rum	124 10 0
Wine	105 0 0
Ale, porter, and beer, in bottle	9 10 0
Tobacco and snuff	326 4 6
Tea	16 18 0
Coffee and chicory	11 4 4
Sugar, refined	6 5 3
Ditto, unrefined	1001 4 11
Gold	40 11 11
Opium	69 3 2
Pilotage	26 4 4
Total	£2314 7 9

The traffic receipts of the Railways for the week ending 3rd May are as under:—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
Great Southern Line	£715 15 5	£483 4 4	£1198 19 9
Great Western Line	218 13 4	98 0 6	316 13 10
Total	£934 8 9	£581 4 10	£1515 13 7
Great Northern Line	£272 5 7	£198 14 9	£471 0 4

The arrivals to-day have been the Mary Nicholson, from Mauritius, with 3200 bags of sugar, and the Annette (s.), from London, with a cargo of general merchandise.

Entries were passed at the Customs to-day on 644 ounces of gold, for shipment per Dunphaile Castle, for Hongkong.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 5th instant. The *Argus* says:—

In the money market there has been a fall in the selling rates of exchange, as already noticed. The banks now sell at par for sixty days' sight, ½ per cent. premium for thirty days' sight, and 1 per cent. for small sums at sight. They also sell ninety days' sight at ¼ discount.

A new banking institution commences operations on Wednesday next, under the title of the Melbourne Banking Company. The company consists of Messrs. J. P. Bear, Hugh Glass, T. Chirnside, Simon Staughton, William Highett, Thomas H. Bear, and Captain M'Mahon. The directors are Mr. J. P. Bear, and Captain M'Mahon, with power to nominate a third. Mr. Frederick Cook, for many years connected with the Union Bank, is to be manager. The new company propose giving higher rates of interest for time deposits than those given by the existing banks, and as a high a rate for money at call as is given for three months' lodgments. They also purpose to vary their rates of discount with the variations in the nature and risk of the transactions entered into. It is not intended to open current accounts nor to issue notes. With so powerful a proprietary, and with a manager so experienced and generally esteemed, the new bank will be sure to secure a fair share of the banking business of the colony.

The Melbourne *Herald* of the 5th May gives the subjoined report of the markets:—

There has been very little, if any, perceptible improvement in these markets since last week. The country trade is somewhat better, but there is scarcely any inquiry for export, and no speculative feeling. The Otago season is clearly over, the reports by the City of Hobart being to the effect that the Dunedin market was fully supplied, and that it was very difficult indeed to effect sales. In the prices of goods in our own market we have few changes to note. In ale and porter there is a moderate business doing at current rates. Bulk ale still commanding attention, and bottled porter being very scarce, there have been no sales such as to improve rates, and we therefore quote as last week. Candles are a shade easier, and we have heard of transactions in Belmonts at 13½d; the Neva Company have not altered their prices. Large quantities of foreign candles have lately been quitted at auction, and this fact has in all probability weakened the market. Butter is very difficult to quote; the market is all but bare, and the local supply continues very inadequate to the demand. The nominal rate for fresh landed Cork is 14½d. The spirit market is scarcely so firm as last week. Brandy is decidedly easier, and sales of Martell's dark and pale together are reported to have taken place at 11s 9d. Case brandy continues in good enquiry, and Hennessy's in small parcels for the trade has been quitted at 31s, and Martell's 2s per gallon under that figure. In geneva we have no change to note. The consumption is sustained, so that even with the large stocks in hand, there is little probability of a decline from the very reasonable prices now asked. There has been less enquiry for whisky. In some quarters it is believed that the proposed amendment of the distillation laws in favour of the colonial manufacturer will materially increase the local produce of this spirit, but in others the prediction is less favourable to the hopes of the colonial distiller, at least so far as the production of this particular spirit is concerned. The latter class argue that the consumers regard with particular affection certain brands which it will be impossible to compete with here. Cheese is in great demand, and but little is to be had; good samples still command a high figure. Rice has materially advanced. The first cargo from Calcutta arrived by the Tamana, and has been quitted—one-half at auction, at £23 10s., and the other moiety privately, at, we hear, slightly under that figure. The teas ex Maggie M'Lean were offered at auction on Friday, and the greens and medium congous brought at least market prices. There is no improvement in sugars to note, notwithstanding recent advices from Sydney to the effect that the market had risen, consequent upon the tenor of the latest intelligence from Mauritius. The market here shows very little animation. Hams and bacon are readily sold at quotations, and there is a fair demand for oilmen's stores. In the flour and grain market there has been some business done to a moderate amount, parcels being generally small. Oats, bran, and other descriptions of horse feed are still in considerable request. The plantation coffee ex Marion was sold at, as is understood, 10½d, all faults; it is now held for 1s per lb. The native coffee, of which there was only a small quantity, and the pepper by the same vessel, were also sold, but the prices have not transpired. Between fifty and sixty tons of Java coffee have been sold at quotations.

We have Tasmanian papers to the 26th instant. We take the following from the *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 25th:—

The wheat market is without any change, although the arrivals of wheat from Launceston and coastwise have been very considerable during the week, but as they had been known of for some time past their effect on the market had been already felt. We quote good samples at from 4s 9d to 5s.

The flour market is firm at previous rates, viz., £13 wholesale, and £14 retail.

Bran 1s 3d to 1s 5d, in good demand.

Hay is dull of sale; loose from the boats commands £4 to £5; pressed, £3 15s to £5, according to quality.

Potatoes are in good supply, and command from £1 to £4 10s per ton.

Onions are in considerable demand for export, and a large quantity has been shipped to Melbourne per Tasmania. We quote them at from £13 to £15 per ton.

The *Launceston Examiner* of the 26th says:—

Flour we cannot quote higher than £9 10s to £10, market very dull. Wheat.—We report a slight fall in prices, 4s 1d being the highest we can quote. Oats.—Buyers have been rather cautious since last advices, feed, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; seed, 4s to 4s 3d, at the highest. Hay.—Loose, steady at £3 10s to £4; pressed, £5 to £6. Barley.—English, 7s. Potatoes, £3 15s to £4, bags in.

THE STRIKE AT THE A. A. CO.'S COLLIERIES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As the present turn-out of the A. A. Co.'s miners is occupying a great deal of public attention, I beg to lay before you a true statement of the facts of the case, as the public has, in this instance, sympathised with the men and charged the manager with tyranny and breach of faith. It is a well-known fact that some £15,000 was expended by the company in endeavouring to sink a shaft on Wallaby Flat, which was never accomplished; another attempt was made which proved as great a failure as the first after expending another £10,000; and for months the shaft remained full of water, until the arrival of Mr. Winship from England who, in very few weeks, had the shaft sunk down to the coal. I merely mention these facts as a proof that their manager is a thorough practical man. For many years past the A. A. Co.'s miners have been allowed to do as they like with regard to the working of the coal; for instance, if a man had a small quantity of water in his working place, and he knew of another dry one, he would be allowed to leave the wet one and work in the dry one, merely because it took him half-an-hour to get the water out. The wet place would very probably remain for months before anyone would work it, and, perhaps (which has often been the case), the roof allowed to fall and the working place permanently closed. One of their chief causes of dispute is the working of the upper seam called "tops." Mr. Winship very justly refuses to pay them the same price for working the tops as he does the bottoms, because there is not one-tenth of the labour required. The A. A. Co.'s coal, while imbedded in the strata is in four layers; the three lower ones are termed the bottoms, which are together about three feet thick of good coal. The tops, a seam of about two feet six inches thick, are allowed to remain to keep up the roof until the bottoms are worked out for a distance of fifty yards—(in working the bottoms, two tons and a half at 5s. 6d. per ton is the average day's work, as the company's books will show)—when the props or the support of the roof is taken out, and the top coal allowed to fall, as in many instances it does, for a distance of forty yards long by eight yards wide, when the miner has no labour to perform for perhaps two months, only merely filling the skips for men and boys he employs for the occasion. The company's books will show that men, with two boys to push the coal to the shaft, have received as a fortnight's earnings £30. Now, I would ask, is not the manager justified in refusing to pay the same for working the tops as the bottoms? Decidedly so, as there is not half the labour required. I consider the company's offer an advance instead of a reduction; they were paid 5s. 6d. per ton getting and wheeling the coals. I have been often told by miners themselves that wheeling is nearly half the work. The company has offered 4s. 6d. per ton for getting the coal, and do the wheeling themselves. As regards the new pit, I think the manager ought to be allowed to work the pit as he thinks to the best advantage for the company, and not the men. But the truth of the matter is, Sir, the miners in the district of Newcastle are determined to crush the employers, and obtain any wage they like.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the manager of the Australian Agricultural Company is a perfect stranger to me; but what I have heard of his antecedents I know he is a practical man.

I am, &c.,
MINING ENGINEER.

George-street, Sydney, 7th May.

EDEN DISTRICT COURT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The report given by Mr. William Prescott, your Eden correspondent, of the several cases in which Mr. George Barclay was defendant, did not contain what actually transpired, and was therefore far from impartial. I have now done with the matter, by adding that Mr. Prescott is the sole clerk of Mr. George Barclay, the above defendant.

Yours, &c.,
THE PLAINTIFF'S SOLICITOR.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1482884

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 5th May, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Repairs and alterations to Old Military Barracks, Liverpool. Erection of Police Stables, Longbottom. Repairs to Old Military Barracks, Parramatta. Painting at Quarantine Station and Hospital-ship Harmony. Fencing Cemetery at Tamworth.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 13th May.
Erection of Additions to Watchhouse, Tamworth Erection of a Public Pound near the Haymarket, Sydney Erection of Messenger's Quarters, &c., Custom House, Sydney Supplies for Railway Purposes — Mineral Grease, Spring Steel, Angle and Rivet Iron, Semaphore Lamp Chimneys. Great Western Road, 1st District — 1. Parramatta-street, to junction with Southern Road; 2. Junction to Homebush; 3. Homebush to Beckett's Bridge; 4. Old Pitt Road Toll-gate to Lawson's Hill; 5. Metalled road near Dog Kennel to Rope's Creek; 6. St. Mary's, or South Creek; 7. South Creek to Penrith; 8. Whateley's Inn to Emu Ferry	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 20th May.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th May, 1862.

TRANSFERABLE AND REMITTABLE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—In conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 25 Victoria, No. 19, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified, that Sealed TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of FRIDAY, the 16th of the present month, from persons desirous of advancing the whole or any portion of the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. Each tender must be for the amount of one or more Debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. If the tender be accepted, debentures for such amounts as may be required will be issued in sums of £100, £500, and £1000 each, secured upon the Consolidated Revenues of New South Wales, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each year. Parties tendering should state in which of the above sums they wish the debentures prepared.

3. The principal sum will be payable on the 1st January, 1892, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, but notice must be given, on or before the 1st July, 1891, of the place at which it is intended to present the debentures for the payment of such principal.

4. The interest will be payable either in Sydney or London, and the place at which the first payment is to be made will be endorsed on the debentures; any change which it may be desired to make in this respect must previously be registered and endorsed on the debentures, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, or at the office of the Banking Agents in London, six months prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.

5. The debentures will be transferable by delivery.

6. The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid in cash.

7. The Government will not consider itself bound to accept any tender which may not be deemed eligible or advantageous for the public service.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th May, 1862.

PILOT VESSEL, PORT JACKSON.—TENDERS will be received at this Department, until noon of TUESDAY, the 20th May, for building a VESSEL of 70 tons register, or thereabouts, suitable for the Pilot service.

Each tender must be accompanied by a model and specification of the vessel proposed to be built.

The vessel must be furnished and completed for the service with every appointment fit for sea, and to the satisfaction of the Pilot Board, within four months from the date of acceptance of tender.

At the foot of each tender there must be a memorandum signed by the tenderer, and two responsible parties as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor in Sydney, within seven days after the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty, in the penal sum of £500, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.

Any further particulars required may be ascertained on application to the Secretary of the Pilot Board.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd May, 1862.

EDEN HARBOUR LIGHT, TWOFOLD BAY.—It having been found necessary to correct the latitude of Eden Harbour Light, as stated in the Government Notice, dated 22nd ultimo, the following description is now published for general information.

E. C. WEEKES.

EDEN HARBOUR LIGHT, TWOFOLD BAY.

The Lighthouse is a white tower, built of wood; is 38 feet high to the centre of the Lantern, and built on the southern extremity of "Look-out Point," 102 feet above the level of the sea. The Light, consequently, will be 140 feet above that level, and will be seen in clear weather from a ship's deck at a distance of NINE miles, shewing a fixed RED light.

The Lighthouse is situated in latitude 37·4'30" south, longitude 149·55'30" east, from which the following bearings are taken:—

North Point of Twofold Bay or Mewstone Point, north 40· east
South Point or Red Head, south 60· east
Jew's Point, south 50· east
East Boyd, south 32· east
The Church at West Boyd, south 40· west
Mount Imlay, south 45· west.

The light will be visible, seaward, from all points of an arc of 85·

The point on which the Lighthouse is erected should not be approached within two cables' length, when rounding the Light, there being many detached rocks within that distance.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 3rd May, 1862.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office mails from and to the undermentioned places for seven months, or one year and seven months, from the 1st June, 1862, persons who are disposed to contract for providing the same, are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock, on Wednesday the 21st instant, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

SOUTHERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Tarcutta and Wagga Wagga, twice a week.

9.—To and from Wagga Wagga and Deniliquin, once a week.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 14th September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

E. C. WEEKES.

Hyde Park Asylum,
Sydney, 6th May, 1862.

TENDERS will be received at this office until twelve o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, from persons willing to supply the following articles for the use of the inmates of the Liverpool Asylum:—

Tea, per lb.	Oatmeal, per lb.
Sugar, ditto	Arrowroot, ditto
Salt, per cwt.	Pepper, ditto
Rice, per lb.	Soap, ditto
Flour, ditto	Potatoes, per cwt.
Sago, ditto	

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," and addressed to FREDERICK KING, secretary.

COHEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Wynyard-square.—A. COHEN (late of the Freemasons' Hall), in returning thanks for the support bestowed upon him since the opening of the above establishment, begs to announce that he has just completed the erections of TWENTY additional Bedrooms, besides Private, Sitting, and Bath Rooms, rendered necessary by increasing patronage. The bedrooms are large, lofty (13 feet high), and well ventilated, and furnished in a style for comfort not to be surpassed by any establishment in the colonies.

For the accommodation of gentlemen visitors, a Billiard room has been added to the above establishment.

CHURCHES AND INSTITUTIONS.—All interested in the erection or beautifying of chapels, mansions, or institutions, should peruse HEATON and BUTLER'S Illustrated Treatise on the History and Use of Stained Glass for Windows. A copy of this work can be seen at the office of this journal, or will be forwarded from England on receipt of 3s.

Memorial and Decorative windows designed and executed by HEATON and BUTLER, and carefully shipped.

Works.—Cardington-street, Hampstead Road, London.

_ Their new 13th Century Window for St. Alban's Abbey will be shown at the International Exhibition.

TO DAIRYMEN and others.—30 quarts of pure milk daily for Sale. Flagstaff Farm, Waverley.

MARINE INSURANCE. — AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Sydney Agency: Exchange Corner, Pitt-street.
Marine Surveyor: Captain W. F. NORIE.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to insure every description of marine risks at the lowest rates of premium.

Losses made payable in Melbourne, London, Calcutta, and Hongkong.

TABLES of rates, and forms of proposal, with every information, will be furnished on application to

MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.

Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—Mr. William Weaver, C.E.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

For Fire Insurance at Home and Abroad.
Capital, £2,000,000 sterling.

DIRECTORS:

Chairman.—J. W. Cater, Esq. (Messrs. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy-Chairman.—C. Morrison, Esq. (Morrison, Dillon, and Co.)
A. De Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave and Co.)
A. H. Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, and Co.)
P. C. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, and Co.)
E. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
J. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
P. Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe Grenfell & Sons.)
A. Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
J. Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody and Co.)
John Mollet, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq. (Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.)
Peter P. Ralli, Esq., (Messrs. Ralli, Brothers.)
J. H. W. Schroder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Schroder and Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith and Co.)
Frederick Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens, and Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, and Co.)
(With power to add to their number.)

MANAGER.—George Henry Whyting.
SUB-MANAGER.—William James Hayes.
AGENTS FOR SYDNEY.—LOTZE AND LARNACH.

The Directors have pleasure in stating that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by fire should be enabled to shew its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is TWO MILLIONS STERLING, and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH,
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
OFFICES, 32, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.

The European Assurance Society is empowered by special Act of Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding GOVERNMENT and other situations of trust.

After a certain number of payments, the guarantee premium will be reduced 25 per cent.

A considerable reduction is effected by the combination of life assurance with guarantee.

Lives assured at rates of premium unusually favourable to assurers.

Life policies indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

Risks accepted and claims paid in Sydney.

Forms of proposal, tables of rates, and every information can be obtained upon application to

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, resident secretary.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established in Melbourne 1849.)

SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.

Capital, £132,800.

SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. B. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MELBOURNE BOARD.
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and the LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY or MELBOURNE, at the option of the insurer.

Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application to

C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—This successful Family Weekly Newspaper has now reached a circulation of between 6000 and 7000 copies. Next to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, it has by far the largest circulation of any journal in the colony.

The Country Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY mornings, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 5 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on THURSDAY evenings. Cash terms of Advertising: 2 lines, 1s.; 4 ditto, 2s.; 6 ditto, 3s.; 8 ditto, 4s.; and 3d. for every additional line for each insertion. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to the advertiser's account, if booked. A considerable reduction is made where the insertions continue for one, two, three, six, or twelve months. Subscriptions: Thirteen shillings per annum, payable in advance.

_ Agents requiring the SYDNEY MAIL FOR SALE must remit IN ADVANCE, or their orders will not be attended to.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE BRAIDWOOD NEWS AND GOLD-FIELDS GENERAL ADVERTISER is now in its fourth year of publication, and is extensively circulated throughout the districts of Braidwood, Major's Creek, Bell's Creek, Araluen, Moruya, Nerrigundah (Gulf diggings), Bungendore, Boro, Queanbeyan, Cooma, Nelligen, Goulburn, Mogo, Eden, Pambula, Narriga, and Mongarlow River gold-fields.

The NEWS is the cheapest and best advertising medium in the Southern Districts. The terms of subscription are one pound per annum if paid in advance, or twenty-eight shillings if booked.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates:—

Four lines	2s.
Eight lines	3s.
Every additional line	2d.

On advertisements published for three or six months a reduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the above charge.

Sydney Agent:
Mr. ARTHUR CUBITT, 12, Bridge-street.
Publishing Office—Elrington-street, Braidwood.

AT LONDON PRICES NET.—Medical and Scientific Books, English and Foreign. Discount allowed to public and other institutions. Orders to the extent of £10 and upwards sent carriage free. Catalogues gratis, by post 6d. F. BAILLIERE, 85, Collins-street East, Melbourne; London, New York, Paris, and Madrid. Any books imported to order on same terms, viz., London prices.

THE STRANGER'S GUIDE TO SYDNEY, arranged in a series of walks with guide to the principal streets and public buildings, illustrated with numerous wood engravings and a large map of the city; price 2s. 6d.

JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world.

FIREWORKS.—Best London-made, per Rifleman. THOMAS PALMER, 620, George-st. South, Brickfield Hill.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s 1½d and 2s. 9d. per box.
Agents for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

STRYCHNINE in CRYSTALS, of very superior quality, and purer than any hitherto made, manufactured by JACOB HULLE, Chemical Works, Battersea, London. N.B.—Orders only executed for cash, through London agents.

WORM LOZENGES.—These Lozenges, after several years' trial, have been found to supersede every other kind of medicine for the expulsion of worms; and, from their greater efficacy, facility of being administered to children, and their entire freedom from the injurious components of other worm medicines, have now become a universal remedy. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street South.

THE GUINEA TROUSERS!!—H. HAYES and CO. have now a choice and fashionable assortment of winter goods on hand for these famed trousers. Envious snips, jealous of the great success that has attended these Trousers, among other ridiculous reports say, that they are made by women. This is an impudent and base falsehood; they are made by some of the very best workmen in Sydney, who get good wages for making them, in proof of which we here bind ourselves to pay Ten Pounds (£10) to any and every person proving a pair of "our trousers" to be made by a female. Tweed and linendraper amateur tailors employ women, even to make coats, but H. H. and Co. are not such fools as to let the cut of their garments be spoiled in the making. If the nincompoops wish to know how good trousers are made to order for a guinea, we answer, that where they make one pair we make twenty to fifty, and get paid on the nail for all, which they dont. Mark! the only HENRY HAYES and CO., 456, George-street, near Market-street.

SILKS.—THREE THOUSAND POUNDS' WORTH OF SILKS.

5000 yards black glace silks, 2s 6d, worth 3s 9d
2700 yards black glace, wide width, 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d
3000 yards French glace, widest width, 3s 6d, worth 5s
2500 yards black glace, widest and best, 4s 6d, worth 6s 6d
6050 yards checked glace, widest width, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
265 tweed robes, very cheap, 8s 6d, worth 12s 6d
147 pieces French merinoes, 2s 6d, worth 3s 6d
289 print dresses, good, 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d
150 pieces wool plaids, 7½d, worth 1s
160 pieces glazed linings, 2½d, worth 4d.

T. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-st.

VERY ATTRACTIVE EXPOSITION of EVENING DRESSES at DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY, having completed the ALTERATIONS in their NEW EVENING DRESS DEPARTMENT, have much pleasure in announcing that they will open it THIS DAY with a very ATTRACTIVE display of NOVELTIES.

All DAY-LIGHT being EXCLUDED from this ROOM, it will be always BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED with GAS; thus affording to LADIES at any hour during the DAY the advantage of selecting to their perfect SATISFACTION, those MATERIALS and COLOURS best adapted for evening attire.

Denison House, 376, and 378, George-street.

SHAWL DEPOT.—In consequence of the enormous demand for this favourite article of fashionable attire, GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., next the Post Office, have made the following large shipments:

Paisley shawls, 9s 6d to 21s
Ditto ditto scarfs, 15s 6d to 5 guineas
Pure llama ditto shawls, 25s 6d to 30s
Ditto ditto richly embroidered, 30s to 42s
Tartan wool long shawls, 14s 6d to 45s
Shepherds' plaid ditto, 14s 6d to 35s
China crape scarfs and shawls, from 21s to 5 guineas
2 cases of ladies' silk umbrellas, very choice, 10s 9d to 21s.

O N S A L E—
Kerosine oil, best American
Boiled and raw oil, colza oil
Castor oil, in hogsheads and cases
Olive oil, palm oil
Paraffin and petroline oils
White and red lead, Walker's No. 1.
Ground paints and dry colours—(Grace and Co.'s, very superior)
Saltpetre, blue stone, and pumice stone
Colman's superior mustard, and Taylor's chocolate
Brown and Polson's corn flour
Canary, hemp, and rape seed
Solazzi, Corrigliano, Baracca and Pignotelle
Robinson's groats, Nelson's and Swinburne's gelatine
Amber and black resin, soft soap
Powder ginger, cinnamon, and mixed spices
Black pepper, ground and whole; East India cayenne.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, from the Annette, and Rifleman—
Superior French polish, in hogsheads
Linseed meal, Epsom salts in casks
Davenport's chlorodyne
Bishop's effervescing citrate magnesia
Dr. De Jongh's and Langton's cod liver oil
Chemicals and patent medicines, &c.

W. LARMER, importer, 313, George-street.

CHOICE WINES.—J. G. WALLER and CO. have now on SALE some Burgundy of very fine quality, which they can strongly recommend. Also,

Claret	Very choice Port, in wood or bottle
Hock	
Champagne	Sherry, ditto ditto
Sparkling Hock	Pale Brandy, very superior,
Sparkling Moselle	both in wood and bottle.

J. G. WALLER and CO., wine and spirit merchants, Wynyard-square.

CHOICE BLACK TEAS.—SMITH, PEATE, and CO beg to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received, ex Algernon, their first direct shipment of choice Teas, selected by their agents in China expressly for them, and of the best and purest description procurable. As a further guarantee of their genuine quality, each package bears the brand of their firm thus—S. P. & CO. in triangle, and they feel assured they will be found superior to any teas hitherto imported. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-street.

AMERICAN GOODS, landing and on SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Ame's and Day's long-handle shovels
Ame's and Day's D ditto
Axe-handles, A1, full size
Simmons' Ohio axes, handled
H. Collins' ditto ditto ditto
Collins' original Yankee axes, handled
Hunter's hatchets, clawed hatchets
Simmons' and Collins' boys' axes, handled
Collins' curved and hammer-head picks
Common clothes pegs, wash boards
73 and 73½ eagle bullock and horse ploughs
200 extra points for ploughs
Wood tubs, in nests.

J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., 31, Market-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, all sizes, just landed. F. R. ROBINSON, importer, 486, George-street.

724 CASES AMERICAN CHAIRS for SALE, in packages of 1 dozen. Samples on view.

M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane

TOBACCO.—30 half-tierces Shellard's, prime new shipment

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

MUNTZ' METAL, 16 and 26-oz.; NAILS, 1 and 1½-inch. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

OATS, SEED and FEED.—Fine full sample, in quantities to suit purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH.

TURKEY OPIUM, ex Benares.—4 cases, very fine sample. S. A. JOSEPH.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—Ex Kate, 50 tons Prime New Zealand, on SALE at Patent Slip Wharf. Apply to Mr. JAMES DUFFIN; or to WEBB and BOOTH, Sussex-street.

SHIP'S LONG BOAT for SALE. Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

KAURIE PINE and Log Timber CUT to any size. At CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard.

KEROSENE OIL. Colza Oil, best refined, 6s. 6d. per gallon. COLE, oil and colourman, 94, William-street.

IRON TANKS for SALE, each 400 gallons. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

A FIRST-RATE saddle and harness HORSE on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

A SPLENDID heavy draught HORSE on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

HAY.—Prime Adelaide Hay, now landing at the Market Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

POTATOES.—Prime Warrnambool Potatoes, now landing at Pacific Wharf. WM. WRIGHT.

C A R R I A G E S, HARNESS, &c.

Now on view, at Messrs. BURT and CO.'S Show Rooms, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets,
Several lots of very superior American and English built carriages, recently landed, comprising
Double-seated rockaways
Ditto ditto barouche
Ditto ditto carryalls
Top and no top concords
Express waggons
Buggy harness, &c. Also,
Per Rosenah,
Elegant cab phaeton, by Wilson, Northampton
Dogcart, by ditto, ditto
Sociables and driving phaetons.
And at their Stores, 129, York-street,
A very large and varied selection of second-hand vehicles.

THE GALVANIZED TINNED IRON GOSPEL OAK BRAND, formerly sold under the name of Morewood and Rogers' Patent, is manufactured solely at the Gospel Oak Sheet Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire.

As imitations of this metal have lately appeared, purchasers are requested to identify the original manufacture by the brand—

"Walker's G. Anchor O."

London Offices—74, King William-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings by the case or bale, from 4d. per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—20,000 pieces of Paper, at 6d. per roll, at 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Beautiful Satin Papers, at 1s. 6d. per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—White Marble Ceiling Papers, 9d. per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Elegant and Choice Gold Papers, 3s. to 10s. 6d. per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Deep Gold Leaf, 1s. 9d. per book. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Sheet glass, 12 x 10, 14 x 12, 16 x 12, up to 48 x 30, 42 x 40, 56 x 36, 60 x 36, 60 x 40; also 21-ounce sheets, large sizes.

WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Orange Trees, worked on five year old stocks. W. H. M'KEOWN, Pyrmont Bridge.

HOBART TOWN Jam, lb. tins; tares and other seeds, wholesale. W. H. M'KEOWN, Pyrmont Bridge.

STEAM ENGINES and SAWING MACHINERY for SALE, a bargain. D. C. DALGLEISH, Sussex-street South.

BANGOR SLATE YARD, New Pitt-street.—Yorkshire and Scotch Flagging. R. WYNNE.

CITY CEMENT, and Drain Pipe Depot, New Pitt-street.—Marble Slates. R. WYNNE.

100,000 FEET ½, ¾, 1, 1¼ inch G and T FLOORING. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills.

150,000 FEET Baltic and Oregon Plank, Scantling, and Boards at reduced rates; also, H. T. Hardwood, Shingles, and Palings. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street, branch yard, Parramatta-street.

2,500 DOORS, Glazed Windows, Mouldings, Architraves, Skirting, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard. To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

SHELVING Boards, planed one side, at 22s. per 100 feet. Norway T. G., 1½ Pitch Pine, at 28s. per 100 feet. ½-inch Pine and Cedar lining, at 10s. per 100 feet.

H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

TIMBER, &c., for SALE, at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills.—
Cedar boards, in any quantity
Pitch pine, in logs, deals, planks, and T. and G.
T. and G. in white, clear, Oregon, Baltic, and cedar
Clear pine, dimensions
Colonial hardwood, on hand, or cut to order
American seasoned white oak, ash and hickory
Baltic and Oregon deals, solid and cut
Shelving boards, planed 1 and 2 sides
Soap, candle, and fruit boxes; wine and packing cases
Wooden houses and stores, prepared and packed, with plans, &c.
Furniture, portable, for shipment, or set up
Turnery of every pattern
Doors, sashes, sash doors, casements, and French lights
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls and beads.
N.B.—Wholesale and retail. ☞ A liberal discount to the trade and country buyers.

HENRY MOON.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

11,000 BREEDING EWES, on the Darling Downs
6,000 ditto, on the Burnett
3,000 ditto, near Rannes
8,000 weaners, on the Darling Downs
2,000 ewes and wethers, near Wellington
4,000 wethers, on the Burnett
1,500 ditto, on the Darling Downs
Several herds of well-bred cattle, on the Gwydir, Darling Downs, &c., for SALE by

HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Goulburn Horses.
THURSDAY, May 8.
At the Cattle Market Yards, Haymarket.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. James Simons, Goulburn, to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, Haymarket, THIS DAY, Thursday, May 8, at 2 o'clock,

30 broken and unbroken horses.

These are described as a very superior lot of young horses, fit for harness and saddle.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of Kiama horses
Bathurst horses
Several superior draught horses
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.

Illawarra Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has been instructed by Mr. Cook to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Three strong powerful horses, young, and good in harness.

Two Very Superior Cobs.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A chesnut cob, up to weight, and a first-class hack
A grey ditto, also a first-class hackney, both are free from all vice, and can be highly recommended.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards,
on THURSDAY, May 8th, at 2 o'clock,
The Second Draft of Mr. M'Guinness' Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by Mr. M'Guinness to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of good useful horses, the greater portion are broken to saddle and harness.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

TO BE SOLD by auction at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Several useful horses, just arrived from the country; also,
Horses and carts, drays, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Watches, Watches, Clothing, Musical Instruments, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at o'clock,
Gold and silver English lever and other watches
Rings, brooches, earrings, chains, &c.
New and second-hand clothing
Flutinas, concertinas, melodian, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

TO BE SOLD by auction, the Household Furniture of J. J. O'Ryley, corner of Crown and Liverpool streets, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY. Sale unreserved.

☞ On THURSDAY, the 8th of May, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Hereford-street, the Glebe Road.

_ At the residence of one of the most respected residents of the Glebe, J. W. Wood, Esq., Hereford-street.

_ The Residence known as Glen Wood.

MR. R. MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from J. W. Wood, Esq., who leaves Sydney by the Light of the Age, to sell by public auction, at his residence, the Glebe, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of his substantial household furniture, &c., &c., namely,
Hall furniture
Breakfast-room furniture
Dining-room furniture
Drawing-room furniture
China, cut glass, electro-plated ware, and a variety of sundries. Also,
A gig, cart, and harness, horse, pigs, poultry, patent mangle, and a variety of sundries, too numerous to particularise.

N.B.—The public generally, and buyers in the immediate neighbourhood, are assured that the furniture, &c., &c., is of a most substantial and useful character, and well worthy attention.

_ A luncheon will be provided.

A Note to Sydney Buyers.—The Glebe Point omnibuses leave every half hour from Wynyard-square, conveying intending purchasers within a few yards of Glenwood.

Terms, cash.

☞ Camperdown.
Chester Lodge.
Superior Household Furniture, Oil Paintings, Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, and a variety of Sundries, all of which will be enumerated in the next advertisement.

MR. R. MURIEL has received instructions from the present proprietor of Chester Lodge, Camperdown, to sell by public auction, in a few days,

The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.

N.B.—Full particulars in future issue.

The terms are cash.

Preliminary Notice.

N.B.—An Unreserved Sale by public auction, at R. MURIEL'S New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, of

A recent and valuable shipment of superb
CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,
In all 200 subjects,
By the first Artists of the day,
Marble Brackets, &c.

_ The value and opinions entertained by Artists and Connoisseurs in the old country, vide the following notice from the London REVIEW:—

THE FINE ARTS.—The Queen receiving the Wounded Guards at Buckingham Palace.—The attention of the public has of late years been gradually drawn to the efforts made to add colour to lithographic drawings. It would seem as though art, invaded, as it were, by the sun-pencil, and beaten out of the field as a mere delineator of form, had determined to obtain a new triumph by giving to her efforts the very glow of nature. For years our steam-presses have contributed to the decoration of the nursery by the brilliancy and gorgeousness of their coloured pictures, and when we remember that these pictures are worked off by the hundred thousand, we cannot but be astonished at the general goodness of the effect produced. The art of chromo-lithography is yet but young; we do not hesitate to say that ten years ago artists and painters would have laughed at the idea of producing such really valuable works as now issue from its presses. The Messrs. Day have nobly led the way in this new art; but we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Vincent Brooks has carried it to a point of perfection far beyond any other artcraftsman. The wonderful gradations of colour which those unacquainted with the mechanical skill employed would have imagined could only have been produced by the pencil upon the paper itself, are really due to the multitude of lithographic stones employed, and to the accuracy with which their printing surfaces are adjusted to fit each other. The number of stones employed to produce each picture is so great that they would fill two waggons, any one of which, had it been a hair's-breadth out of register, would have destroyed the copy. When large masses of colour have to be worked from the stone, or undefined forms, absolute nicety is not required; but when, as in this picture, thirty or forty portraits have to be given, and the eyes of each individual have to be put in, not by hand, but printed from the stone as a last process, anything but positive accuracy would frightfully distort each face. Even with the greatest care employed no less than forty copies out of every five hundred are thrown aside as wasters. In many cases no less than fifteen different colours and shades of colour have been worked one over the other to produce certain effects.

MR. MURIEL has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,

An entire and most superb shipment of chromo-lithographs.

_ The above will be on view three days previous to the sale, MONDAY next, and detailed particulars of the various subjects will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
35 Cases of American Clocks.
_ Detailed particulars in to-morrow's issue.
For unreserved sale.

MR. R. MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on SATURDAY next, precisely at 11 o'clock,

DSS in diamond,
{ 1-35—35 cases of clocks, recently imported.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Stock-in-Trade of a Draper and Tailor.
Household Furniture, &c.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises of Mr. Goulden, Brickfield Hill, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade, comprising
Drapery, slops
Shop counter, fittings
Household furniture
And sundries.
Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

Terms, cash.

Stock-in-Trade of Draper and Tailor.
By power of assignment.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 694, Brickfield-hill, two doors from Goulburn-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The stock-in-trade of a draper and tailor, comprising slops, tweeds, shirts, trimmings, counter, shop fittings, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

POSTPONED to MONDAY, May 12th, the Goods not being landed.

75 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
Bostock's
Homan and Sons'
Davies and Co.'s

MONDAY, May 12th.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on MONDAY, May 12th, at 11 o'clock,

A new shipment of seasonable goods, comprising men's, women's, and children's goods, all suitable for the season.

Particulars in future advertisements.

On FRIDAY, May 9th, at 11 o'clock.

At No. Elizabeth-street South, near the Haymarket,
Useful Household Furniture
Hair-seated Chairs and Couch
Loo Table, Chiffoniere, Ornaments
Engravings, Blue and Gold Dinner Service
Iron Bedsteads, Down Bed
Washstands, Chests Drawers
Cooking Stoves and Culinary Utensils.
☞ The Property of a Lady leaving for the Country.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at No. Elizabeth-street South, on FRIDAY, May 9th, at 11 o'clock,

A quantity of superior furniture and household requisites.

Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, May 10th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, by Murphy
Useful Household Furniture
Glass 4-light Chandelier
Couch and 6 Chairs in leather
Walnut Chiffonier and Loo Table
Large Bookcase and Books
Elegant Vases and Pier Glasses
Carpets and Rugs
Fashionable American Waggonette, very stylish, and nearly new, cost about a month since £120.
Set Double Harness, silver-mounted
A well-built Brougham
A Bay Cob, 5 years old, quiet to ride or drive, and a variety of sundries.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, May 10th, at 11 o'clock,

The above.

Terms, cash.

☞ Large Auction Sale of American Chairs.
Just landed ex Allen Cameron, from New York.
_ Sample Chairs on view at the Rooms.

Very Important
To Furniture Buyers
To Upholsterers
To Ironmongers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Shippers, and others.

Positively without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 9th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of American chairs, viz.:—
Cane-seated rocking chairs
Astor Grecian R. W., gold stripe, ditto
Floral cottage oak ditto
Ladies' oak dining ditto
N. Y. cane-back oak library ditto
Sweep top ditto ditto
Fillimore cane R. W., G. S., ditto
Cane-back rocking ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, nursing ditto ditto
Oak office chairs
Circular high cane stools, pivot
Union cane-back rocking, R. W.
Astor cottage, round post
Harp ditto ditto
Washington and Lafayette wood chairs, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

☞ TUESDAY next, 13th May, 1862.

☞ Tumblers
☞ Tumblers
☞ Tumblers.

_ The only lot in the market for positive unreserved sale.

Important
To Buyers of Glassware
To Buyers for the interior,
and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, May 13, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

20 tierces best pressed tumblers
Comprising
Thumb
Waterfall
Star
Fluted
One-sixth and one-fifth to the quart.

_ Buyers are requested to take due note of this parcel, embracing such an assortment of useful goods not often to be met with in this colony.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

FRIDAY, 9th May, 1862.

☞ Children's Perambulators.
To Fancy Warehousemen and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 9th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of children's perambulators, comprising a great variety of designs.

One of each description on view at the rooms.

Terms at sale.

Valuable Shipment of Winter Clothing.
From the celebrated House of Strudwick and Sons.

FRIDAY, May 9th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,

64 packages of the undermentioned goods:—
Gents' super drab devon American jackets, machine-made
Ditto ditto blue ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, silk velvet collars
Ditto drab devon driving sacks
Ditto velvet pile military capes
Ditto beaver ribbed ditto ditto
Ditto corded beaver ditto ditto
Ditto gorilla inverness ditto
Ditto mohair ditto ditto
Ditto cheviot ditto ditto
Men's sealskin pea jackets
Ditto reversible ditto ditto
Ditto sydney ditto ditto
Gents' super prince frederick sacs
Ditto ditto blondin ditto
Boys' and youths' inverness capes, assorted
Ditto ditto beaver sacks
Ditto ditto pilot jackets
Gents' super black doe trousers
Ditto bedford cord ditto
Ditto blue beaver ditto
Ditto diagonal tweed ditto
Ditto fancy doeskin ditto, pegged bottoms
Ditto sydney check ditto, ditto
Men's millers' mole trousers, F.F.
Ditto radstock cord ditto
Ditto imitation bedford ditto
Boys' and youths' self mole trousers
Ditto ditto fancy doe ditto
Gents' fancy moire vests
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ditto russian fur ditto
Ditto sealskin ditto
Ditto fancy doe ditto
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto ditto moire collars
Fine saxony crimean shirts
Ditto melton cloth ditto
Ditto blue serge D.B. ditto
Gents' fine white shirts
Ditto ditto, fancy fronts
Ditto ditto regatta, new patterns
Men's heavy Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's lambswool vests and pants
Ditto ditto half-hose
Braces, ties, &c.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

The Auctioneers can confidently assert this is the most choice and valuable shipment of winter clothing offered for some time past. The goods will be on view the day preceding the day of sale, and the attendance of wholesale buyers and the trade generally is invited to inspect the same prior to day of sale.

FRIDAY, May 9th.

Woollens, Broadcloths, Doeskins, &c., &c.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,

34 cases of new goods, just landed, ex Chrysolite.
West of England wooded black broads
Piece-dyed ditto ditto
Wool-dyed blue ditto
Half milled ditto ditto
West of England black cassimeres
Ditto ditto palmyra cloths
Ditto ditto twist tweed ditto
Ditto ditto stocking net ditto
Ditto ditto fancy doeskins, new styles
Huddersfield ditto ditto
Bedford cords
Double back shepherds' plaid
Scotch tweeds and angolas
Union mixed tweeds
Sealskins
6-4 French coatings
Gambroons, veronas
Moleskins, cantoons
Leamington and bedford cords
Silesias, twists, &c., &c.

☞ These goods have been selected by a party fully acquainted with the colonies, and comprise the most choice assortment offered for some time past.

Terms, liberal.

POSTPONED till MONDAY, May 12th.
☞ In consequence of the goods not being landed.

Stationery.
Foolscap and Letter Paper
Printing Papers
Account Books
Imperial and Casing Papers
Envelopes
Sealing Wax.

☞ From the celebrated house of Wrigley and Son, patentees of the self-acting engine by which the paper is of uniform character.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, May 12th,

57 bales and cases of paper and stationery from the above makers.

_ The auctioneers would invite the attention of the trade to this sale of superior papers; it is the first shipment to this colony, and comprises the largest and best quality of goods ever offered for public sale.

Particulars in future issue.

Turner, Brothers, and Hyde,
A. and J. Hart,
Wetherall and Sons.
Now landing ex Rifleman.

WEDNESDAY, May 14th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,

187 trunks new goods.

Particulars in future issue.

☞ The Auctioneers would invite the especial attention of the trade to this parcel of goods, being principally men's wear, and selected expressly to pattern sent home by a competent party.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Postponement of Sale.

To Merchants, Grocers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. beg to inform merchants, grocers, and others that the Sale of Groceries, Teas, &c., advertised for to-day, is unavoidably postponed until TUESDAY, 13th instant.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c.

FRIDAY, 9th May, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 9th May, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Hides
Tallow, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Shippers, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

Drapery Auction Sale, May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
80 packages seasonable drapery, slops, now landing, ex Rifleman and Cairngorm.
Consisting of
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, white blankets
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, gentian and scarlet ditto
32 and 36-inch white calicos
36 and 72-inch greys
Imitation Welsh flannels
Coloured Saxony ditto
Fancy coloured and printed ditto
Plain winceys
Fancy rep ditto
Clan tartan reps
Diced and figured win
Fancy check lustres
New winter robes
Fancy and striped druggets, for skirts
Fancy knickerbocker winceys
Plain ditto ditto
Fancy petticoats
Ditto silk-wove ditto
Gala plaids
White and brown huckabacks
Huckaback and Baden Baden towels
Turkish and linen ditto
Linen and cotton covers
7-8 and 4-4 dispers
Drab, brown, slate, and black silesias
Turkey red handkerchiefs
Printed border ditto
Turkey red twills
Cambric muslins
Tape check ditto
Swiss check ditto, hair cords, muslinettes, &c.
Wigan sheetings
Twill ditto
Brown linen ditto
Horrocks' long cloths
Wool handkerchiefs
Saxony ditto
9-4 wool shawls
Clan long ditto
Plain ditto ditto
Diagonal ditto
Embroidered rep squares
Ditto ditto longs
Cashmere squares
Ditto l'Ecosse, long ditto
Tweed and other mantles
Fancy cloakings
Knickerbocker tweeds
Fancy Scotch tweeds
Heather cheviot ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits, and Beer.

FRIDAY, 9th May.

Port and Sherry Wines
Champagne, Claret
Brandy, Geneva, Rum
Whisky, Old Tom
Draught and Bottled Beer, &c.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, the 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
Extensive invoices of wines, spirits, beer, &c.
Comprising
18 quarter-casks choice double grape pale sherry
9 ditto superior treble ditto ditto
3 hogsheads ditto ditto very pale ditto
6 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
10 hogsheads Malaga sherry
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto
10 hogsheads ditto ditto
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto
5 hogsheads single diamond ditto
100 cases sherry
40 quarter-casks Perez port wine
26 ditto superior double grape port
6 ditto Offley's four grape port
20 hogsheads double diamond port
30 quarter-casks ditto ditto
300 cases claret
150 ditto superior champagne
119 ditto burgundy
25 ditto bitters
10 hogsheads Martell's brandy
25 ditto dark brandy
200 cases superior pale brandy
100 ditto Lowndes' old tom
150 ditto geneva
16 hogsheads strong W. I. rum
5 ditto ditto ditto
24 ditto ditto ditto
200 cases whisky
50 cases Byass' ale (red lable)
100 casks ditto ditto
60 casks porter
— hogsheads Taylor's porter, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Market Wharf Steam Flour Mill;
Also
303 Bags Fine Flour
76 ditto Biscuit
14 ditto Seconds Flour.

For Sale by Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY, 12th May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Premises, MONDAY, 12th May, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The Market Wharf Steam Flour Mills, comprising
One 10-horse power outside double cylinder portable steam-engine, with waterproof cover, spark catcher, and all appendages complete, patent lock-up safety valve, steam-pressure gauge, and whistle
Two improved iron-framed corn mills
One crane, two sets elevators
Improved corn smutter, wrought iron casing
Improved flour-dressing machine, with 15 inch cylinder and driving pulley
Nine leather driving bands.
, The above manufactured by Messrs. Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., Lincoln.
Also,
303 bags fine flour
14 ditto seconds ditto
76 ditto biscuits.
Terms at sale.

Hops.

To Brewers, Grocers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 13th May, at 11 o'clock,
30 pockets 1860 Kent hops.
Terms at sale.

Prime New Currants.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 13th May, at 11 o'clock,
40 barrels new Patras currants.
Terms at sale.

Choice Fruits.
The balance of the Cargo, ex Melrose, from Malaga.
Muscatel Raisins.
In boxes, halves, and quarters, and in cartoons.
Tarragona Nuts
Olive Oil.
Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 13th May.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 13th May, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of the Melrose, from Malaga, comprising
750 boxes muscatel raisins
60 ditto London layers ditto
64½ ditto ditto ditto
68¼ ditto ditto ditto
25 cases fancy cartoons ditto
8 ditto pocket ditto
140 bags Tarragona nuts
65 quarter-casks olive oil.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Muscatel Raisins.
Ex Melrose, from Malaga.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 13th May, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Melrose,
138 barrels muscatel raisins.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 13th May.
Important Auction Sale.
Groceries, Teas, Sugar
Coffee, Rice
Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Merchants, Grocers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, TUESDAY, the 13th May, at 11 o'clock,
Numerous parcels of the above.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Hillsborough Station,
Maranoa.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 22nd May,
The Hillsborough Station, on the Maranoa River, with 9600 sheep.

Land Sales.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will hold their first general Land Sale on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, immediately subsequent to their sales of Government leases of runs, on which occasion they will submit the following properties to public competition:—
The Royal Hotel, Nelligen, and fourteen allotments in the township
300 acres at Bellambi coal land, and farm adjoining Burns' and O'Brien's purchases
Three allotments in Bridge-street, Sydney, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of section 104;
Dwelling-house in Buckingham-street.
Allotment of land, county of Cumberland, parish of Petersham, part of the village of Charlesville, adjoining Ward's allotment, and Sadleir's Crescent, with frontage to the Cook's River new road
9 acres of land at Waverley, in suitable allotments
13 ditto ditto, at Coogee, ditto ditto
640 acres at Wollombi, Hunter River, about ten miles from Singleton
640 acres, parish of Darlington, about two and a-half miles from Singleton.
4 allotments at Petersham, good villa sites, within a stone's throw of the railway station
☞ Full details of the above will appear in Saturday's issue.

, Messrs. W. DEAN and Co. are prepared to make liberal advances upon properties placed with them for immediate sale.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request that communications or enquiries respecting their Land and Estate business be made to Mr. GRUNDY, at their offices, Pitt and O'Connell streets (first floor).

Muntz Metal.
On Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point.
THURSDAY Morning, 8th instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, at half-past 10,
A quantity of old metal and nails, about 4757 lbs., stripped from the Carolina.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Patras Currants.
FRIDAY, 9th May, 1862.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
50 barrels finest new Patras currants.
Terms at sale.

Java Sugar
Ditto Coffee.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Spray, from Batavia.
FRIDAY, 9th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Ex Spray,
CN.—11 bags Java sugar, slightly damaged
CO.—78 ditto ditto, ditto
36 ditto ditto, very ditto
CP.—40 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
5 bags coffee, 7cwt. 0qr. 24lb., ditto ditto
2 ditto ditto, sound.
Terms cash.

Hart's Flour.
Superfine Flour
Household ditto.

To Millers, Bakers, Storekeepers, Contractors, and others.

For Positive Sale, on Grafton Wharf, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 9th May, at 3 o'clock.
In lots to suit purchasers.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Grafton Stores, Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
500 bags Hart's superfine flour
500 ditto ditto household ditto.
In fine condition, just landed.
Terms at sale.

Hart's Flour.
On account of whom it may concern.
More or less damaged.
Ex Earl of Hardwick, from Adelaide.
Ex Claramont, from Adelaide.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 9th May, at 3.

To Millers, Bakers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Grafton Stores, Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Earl of Hardwick.
34 bags Hart's superfine silk-dressed flour
135 bags ditto household flour.
Ex Claramont.
18 bags Hart's superfine silk-dressed flour.
Damaged, as above.
Terms, cash.

Adelaide Flour.
FRIDAY, 9th May.

To Millers, Bakers, Flour Dealers, and others.
For positive sale.
First lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
31 bags Giles and Smith's superfine flour
89 ditto crown brand ditto ditto.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.
Hill and Ledger's.
Now landing ex Rifleman, from London, in splendid condition.

Important Notice to Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

FRIDAY, 9th May.
Hill and Ledger's Pint Pickles
Ditto Bottled Fruits
Ditto Crown Vinegar
Ditto Worcester Sauce
Ditto half-pint sublime Salad Oil
Ditto pint ditto
Ditto Red Cabbage
Ditto Jams in tins.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Ex Rifleman,
56 cases Hill and Ledger's pint pickles, each 3 dozen
50 Ditto ditto ditto bottled fruits, 2 ditto
50 ditto ditto ditto crown table vinegar, each 3 dozen
10 ditto ditto ditto half-pint Worcester sauce, each 6 dozen
10 ditto ditto ditto half-pint assorted sauces, each 6 dozen
20 cases ditto half-pint sublime salad oil, 6 dozen
20 ditto ditto pint ditto, 3 ditto
20 ditto ditto red cabbage, 3 ditto
40 ditto ditto 1 lb. tins, assorted jams, 6 ditto
Assortment of pickles—12 mixed pickles, 6 piccalilly, 6 onion, 3 cauliflower, 3 chow chow, 2 walnuts, 3 red cabbage
Assortment of fruits—4 damsons, 4 gooseberries, 3 black currants, 3 red ditto, 3 plums, 4 cherries, 3 raspberries
Assortment of jams—9 strawberry, 9 raspberry, 9 red current, 6 black ditto, 3 damson, 3 plum, 3 greengage, 6 current and raspberry, 9 gooseberry.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.
To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, Speculators, and others.
FRIDAY, 9th May.
Cargo of the Jacobus, from Mauritius.
Light Counter Sugar
Bright Ration Ditto
Yellow Counter Sugar.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11, without reserve,
Ex Jacobus, from Mauritius,
No. 1—126 bags fine light grainy counter sugar
2—271 ditto rich grain golden ditto
3—125 ditto bright grainy ration
7— 26 ditto medium yellow counter
8— 56 ditto rich bright grainy ditto
9—251 ditto superior bright ration
10—144 ditto fine rich grainy counter
11—275 ditto grainy yellow counter
14— 12 ditto superior ration
15— 59 ditto yellow counter
17— 88 ditto fine bright yellow ditto
21—133 ditto ditto ditto
24—239 ditto ration
The samples of the above cargo of very superior counter and ration Mauritius sugars can be inspected at the Rooms on day of sale, and as the auctioneers have received positive instructions to sell without reserve, they hope to see a full attendance of the trade and other parties interested.
Terms liberal, at sale.

China Lock Furniture
Ditto Door Knobs.
To Ironmongers, Builders, Contractors, Decorators, &c.
MONDAY, May 12.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, at the City Mart, at 11,
An invoice of fancy China lock furniture, door and cupboard knobs, &c.,
Comprising
China drawer knobs, with nuts and screws
Ditto shutter ditto ditto
Ditto draw ditto clay screws
Ditto cupboard buttons, 1 to 2½ inch
Ditto mortice furniture, door knobs, with roses, 2 and 3 bolt
Ditto ditto, with spindles only
Ditto door finger plates, long and short, plain, fancy gilt line, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 8th instant.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers
To Country Storekeepers
To Shippers, and others.
Bostock and Co.'s Boots and Shoes.
To close consignments.
All New and Seasonable Goods.
For Auction Sale, THURSDAY, the 8th instant.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers (Messrs. Thacker, Daniell, and Co.) to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Invoices of Bostock and Co's boots and shoes, all new and seasonable goods—
Men's calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto, midds
Ditto ditto ditto, L.W.
Ditto ditto ditto, bevel
Ditto ditto short ditto, walking
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, bevil
Ditto ditto patent ditto, dress
Ditto ditto ditto short ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto kid leg calf goloshed, E. S., cordovan seams
Ditto ditto ditto ditto plain ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, bevil, false buttons
Ditto kid and mensel ditto ditto, walking
Ditto calf wellingtons, sprigged
Ditto split ditto ditto
Youths' mensel leg calf goloshed, E. S.
Ditto calf bluchers
Waiters' calf tie pumps
Women's cordovan lace boots
6-9 ditto ditto ditto
Women's all French cashmere, E. S., M. H.
Ditto cloth button patent goloshed pumps
Ditto all French cashmere patent tipped pumps
Ditto coloured ditto ditto, patent tips, E. S., ditto
Maids' ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
10-13 cloth patent goloshed, button, tips, welts
6-9 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
Women's black cashmere patent tipped lace pumps
Ditto coloured ditto, tips, E.S. ditto
Ditto cordovan lace welts
6-9 ditto ditto ditto
6-9 coloured morocco E.S. pumps
4-6 cordovan lace boots
6-9 grain lace welts
4-5 ditto ditto ditto
Infants' kid patent goloshed, button
Women's black cashmere, patent vamps
10-13 ditto ditto ditto
10-13 coloured cashmere ditto
Women's cloth, patent goloshed, lace welts
Ditto grain slippers, welts
Ditto coloured cashmere, E.S. pumps, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—The auctioneers would direct particular attention to the fact that the instructions are to clear off the whole without the slightest reserve.

Drapery, Manchester, and Fancy Goods, Slops, &c.
Just landed, ex Rifleman and Cairngorm.
THIS DAY, 8th,
FRIDAY, 9th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments of fresh seasonable goods, just landed as above.
33 and 36 inch white shirting
33 and 36 inch family mediums
33 and 36 inch super shirting
36 inch double warp
70, 80, and 90 inch sheetings
Ditto ditto domestic
72 inch grey sheeting
30 inch white and brown huckaback
Horrocks' longcloth, in all numbers
6-4 winter prints
5-4 purples
Imitation welsh flannels
Fancy winceys
Plain ditto
Check ditto
Fancy tartans
Coburgs
French merinos
Witney blankets
Coloured ditto
Quilts and counterpanes
Black broads
Black doeskins
Fancy ditto
Rich velvet vestings
Gents' doe trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Ditto ditto suits
Scotch twill shirts
O.S. men's ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
White shirts, W. and B.
Regatta ditto ditto
Cotton and merino ditto
Gents' Bedford trousers
Crimean shirts
Mole trousers.
Terms at sale.

Rich Black Glaces.
THURSDAY 8th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
2 cases rich black glaces.
Terms at sale.

Winter Bonnets
Rich Fancy Straw ditto (new shape)
Fancy Crinolines
Mixed Fancy ditto
Ladies' Walking, Promenade, Riding, and Visiting Hats
Trimmed Felt ditto, in all the new shapes
On FRIDAY, the 9th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
5 cases of the above new goods.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing from the Rifleman and Cairngorm.
To Boot and Shoe Makers and the Trade.
On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
111 packages boots and shoes, made to order for the Sydney trade.
Terms, as usual.

To Coachbuilders, Upholsterers, and the Trade.
Drab Cloths
Drab Lace, 1½ inch and 2 inches
Seaming and Pasting ditto
Faggots and Daisy Tufts
Blue and White Binding, 1½ inch and 2 inch
Seaming and Pasting ditto
Faggots and Tufts ditto
The same in Crimson and White
The same in Green and White.
On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
2 cases of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

Felt Hats
Cloth Caps.
FRIDAY, 9th, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY,
3 cases felt hats and caps.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of Hugh Hill, late of the Bogan River, squatter.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by John Morris, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th day of May, at 11 o'clock,
All the right, title, and interest of the assignee in and to about 800 head of cattle and 50 horses, more or less, running on the station lately occupied by the insolvent, on the Bogan River, or in the neighbourhood of the station.
Some further particulars may be obtained on application to the auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

An Allotment of Land in Ambercrombie-place, in the neighbourhood of St. Benedict's Church. A grant by purchase from the Crown, by Mr. Henry Mace, deceased.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th of May.
An allotment of land, No. 13, bounded on the west by Abercombie-place, 27 links; on the south by a line bearing north 79 degrees east, 200 links; on the east by a line bearing north 13 degrees west, 27 links; and on the north by a line south 79 degrees west, 200 links.
Terms at sale.

Athlone-place, Parramatta-street.
In the Insolvent Estate of Patrick Molloy.
By order of the Official Assignee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th day of May, at 11 o'clock,
The right, title, and interest of John Morris, Esq., the official assignee, in and to an allotment of land, on which are erected a dwelling-house, baker's shop, fixtures, and fittings, and an oven. The latter newly built.
☞ Particulars of the interest can be ascertained on application to the auctioneer.

In the Estate of Charles Hutchinson Roberts.

This Sale is POSTPONED from May 8th to THURSDAY, the 15th May.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, 15th of May, at 11 o'clock,
A life interest in the following properties, viz.:—Ten houses and premises at the corner of George and King streets, occupied by Messrs. William Long, Gould, Watkins and Leigh, Ashdown and Co., and others
Two houses at the corner of Pitt and Campbell streets
Three houses in Pitt-street
One house in Fort-street
A house occupied by Mr. Holliday as an eating-house, in George-street, Sydney
A farm of 4500 acres, with improvements, at Bong Bong
A farm of 50 acres, at Bergo.
Also, the interest of the insolvent in the farm, near Liverpool, known as Exeter farm.
Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 9th May.
To Publicans and others.
Bottled Dublin Stout.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
176 casks XXX Dublin stout, in pints and quarts.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 9th May.
☞ On account of whom it may concern.
Wool Bagging
Europe Rope.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 bales, each 14 pieces, wool bagging
4 coils Europe rope.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 9th May.
To Grocers and others.
Rock Salt.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 tons of rock salt.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 9th May.
To Ironmongers
To General Dealers
To Country Storekeepers, and others.
Tin Plates, IC, IX, IXX
Seaming Twine
Sash Tools
Wool-bagging
Europe Rope
Coffee Mills
American Buckets
Camp Ovens
Milner's Safes
Axe Handles
Counter Twine
Venetian Blinds
American Scales
Swan's Copy Books
Kerosene Oil
Sheep Shears, &c., &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE FRENCH CONSUL.
POSITIVE SALE.
FRENCH SHIP VIRGINIE, now lying at Campbell's Wharf.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the FRENCH CONSUL to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, May 14th,
That fine ship VIRGINIE, as she now lies off Campbell's Wharf.
Her dimensions are—
Length, about 112 feet
Breadth, about 26 feet
Depth, about 17 feet
She is copper-fastened, and was built in the year 1856.
☞ For full particulars apply at the office of the French Consul, Prince-street: or to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 8th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
184 bales wool
128 casks tallow
4193 sheepskins
966 hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

HUMPBACK OIL.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 8th May, at 12 o'clock precisely,
45 casks humpback oil.
A very superior sample, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Oil, Sheepskins, Pork, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 8th May, at a quarter to (for half-past) 10 o'clock,
Bales wool
30 casks tallow
Neatsfoot oil
Sheepskins, &c.
12 casks pork.

STRAWBERRY HILLS.
Two Brick-built Cottages, Nos. 8 and 9, College-street, out of Devonshire-street.
In One or Two Lots.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having 46 feet frontage to College-street, with a depth of about 80 feet, extending along a side lane, on which are TWO VERANDAH COTTAGES, built of brick, with slate roofs, containing each two rooms and kitchen, with yards, &c., at the rear. Water laid on.
☞ These premises are well built and finished, cemented fronts and sides; and as they will be sold separately, afford a capital opportunity for mechanics or small capitalists to secure a conveniently situated homestead close to the heart of the city.
Plan at the Rooms.

POSTPONED TO MONDAY, 12th May.
BULLANAMING-STREET, REDFERN.
Small Cottage and Allotment above the Buckland Hotel, part of Mr. Mair's subdivision.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 12th May, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment of land having 54 feet frontage to Bullanaming-street, with a depth of 100 feet, on which is a cottage built of weatherboards, with slate roof, containing two rooms; yard, well of water, &c., at the rear.
The property is leasehold, having about 92 years to run, and is subject to a ground rent of two shillings and ninepence per week.
☞ The attention of small capitalists or mechanics is called to the above, as an opportunity for purchasing a small homestead. It is known as Mr. Worchurst's property.
Terms at sale.

POSTPONED to MONDAY, 12th May.
GILWARRA ESTATE,
MANNING RIVER.

The whole of the above valuable Estate, comprising 1555 ACRES, with extensive improvements, situate on a navigable Creek, about one mile from the Manning River, four miles from Tinonee and two miles from Taree.
TITLE unquestionable. For full particulars apply to M. C. STEPHEN, Esq., solicitor, George-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th May, at 11 o'clock,
THE GILWARRA ESTATE,
Manning River,
Consisting of 1555 ACRES, more or less, near the town of Tinonee, Manning River. About 250 acres are fenced, 160 acres felled and partially cleared, 30 acres under the plough, the felled land subdivided into four paddocks, and there are about 20 acres of naturally cleared land ready for cultivation.
The other improvements comprise four huts, two of which have shingled roofs, and three barns.
There are about 300 acres of fine brush land on the estate, and the forest land is good and splendidly timbered.
The Manning River is distant about a mile from Gilwarra, to which a right of road is secured; and there is a navigable creek from the river running into the property, by which the Manning River steamer's tender calls at the property for produce.
☞ This is a well-known agricultural estate, in one of the best positions in this important improving district, having the advantage of regular water carriage to the metropolis, and being in close proximity to the several townships on the river. The proprietor, Mr. Daniel Shearer, will be glad to point out the boundaries of the estate, and intending purchasers are earnestly requested to inspect it prior to the sale. An opportunity rarely occurs for securing a property of above extent and value in this locality, and as the sale will be unreserved, the attention of speculators or those seeking a good homestead is directed to it.
Plan on view at the Rooms, where further particulars may be obtained.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 19th May.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Peremptory Sale.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES.
PARRAMATTA RAILWAY STATION,
Including the TOWN of PARRAMATTA SOUTH, having extensive frontages to the
SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA ROADS,
and
PARRAMATTA and LIVERPOOL ROADS,
Adjoining the RAILWAY STATION, subdivided into FARM and VILLA SITES,
containing from
ONE to THIRTY ACRES
of the richest and most delightfully situated, and certainly the most eligible land in this favoured locality, surrounding the station.
Title—Unquestionable. Intending purchasers are particularly invited to apply for full particulars of same to Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy, Solicitors, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
Terms—One-third cash deposit, the residue (if desired) can remain secured on the property for a term of years, at a low rate of interest.
Lithographic plans may be obtained at the Sale Rooms, Pitt-street; or from Mr. Stone, at the Tollbar.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.
Beautifully-situated Valuable
MARINE VILLA RESIDENCES AND SITES.
HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER,
Close to the Hunter's Hill Steam Ferry.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JULES JOUBERT, Esq. (in consequence of his contemplated departure from the district), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd MAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his well-known house and landed property at
HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER,
which has been subdivided as follows:—
LOT 1.—An elegant well-finished STONE-BUILT VILLA RESIDENCE, containing dining and drawing rooms, four bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, bath-room, storeroom, pantry, washhouse, &c., with wide verandahs and balcony.
The grounds comprise an area of about two acres, extending to the river, enclosed partially by stone walls, and laid out as garden, orchard, &c., profusely planted with choice trees. The grounds can be extended at the option of the purchaser.
LOT 2.—A remarkably handsome STONE-BUILT VILLA, the residence of the proprietor, containing drawing and dining rooms, three bedrooms, kitchen, and servant's room, two verandah rooms, storeroom, cellar, &c.; also spacious verandahs and balcony, the supports and railings of which are of a remarkable novel and elegant style of structure panelled with glazed Chinese ware.
The grounds, which are enclosed by a stone wall, extend to the river, and contain about 3 acres, arranged in terraces and planted with great taste. On the river frontage there is a good bathing-house, also a wharf.
, Both the above residences are really substantial, well finished premises, replete with every comfort and convenience. The style of fittings, internal decorations, and finish, are perfectly unique, having been arranged under the personal superintendence of the proprietor, most of the fittings being expressly imported.
The grounds to each have extensive water as well as road frontage, and the views they command, for extent and beauty, are beyond description, and must be seen to be fully appreciated.
The Hunter's Hill Ferry is only distant about five minutes' walk, steamers calling there to and from Sydney eight times daily.

VILLA SITES.
A number of lovely sites for villa residences, containing each from a quarter-of-an-acre to 3 acres, having good road or water frontages. These sites are either adjoining or in close proximity to the houses, and many occupy fine business positions.
☞ The whole of the above properties are in the market for positive sale, and Richardson and Wrench would simply invite inspection, feeling confident that by that means their value and attractive beauty will be at once acknowledged. Every facility for minute examination will be afforded.
The connecting of this delightful suburb with the city by bridges may be considered nearly an accomplished fact, so that these properties will eventually be brought within half-an-hour's drive from Sydney, and consequently greatly enhanced in value.
TERMS—One-quarter cash, one quarter in three and six months, the remaining half may remain secured on the property.
Plans, photographic views, may be inspected, and cards to view obtained on application at the Rooms.
N.B.—After the sale of the above several allotments of land, situate in BALMAIN, adjoining the residence of N. D. STENHOUSE, Esq., will be disposed of.

To Mechanics and small Capitalists.
Small Cottage and Allotment, No. 17, Henrietta-street, Chippendale.
TERMS.—One-quarter cash, the residue can be paid by quarterly instalments, extending over three years.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th May, at 11 o'clock,
That weatherboard cottage No. 17, HENRIETTA-STREET, CHIPPENDALE, containing three apartments, with yard, &c., at the rear.
☞ This cottage is in the heart of the city, and in the centre of a very populous neighbourhood. It will be sold to the highest bidder.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Railway Auction Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON will hold his usual weekly sale by auction, at the above place, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, when he will offer,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs (dead and alive), roasters
Milch cows, pressed hay, poultry, bacon
Eggs, butter (keg and roll), cheese, fruit, vegetables
And all kinds of colonial produce, in lots to suit purchasers. Also,
Horses, vehicles, harness, &c., &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Railway Auction Depot.
First-class Milch Cows.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock, at his new Depot,
3 first-class young milch cows—calved a few days.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Railway Auction Depot.
First Class Glenlee Cow.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his new Depot, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
A splendid milch cow, just calved.
The auctioneer begs to announce that this cow was bought at a high price, at the clearing-out sale of the well-known Glenlee herd.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.
At the Homebush Sale Yards, on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at a quarter before 11 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Alexander Hamilton, Esq., to sell by public auction, as above,
1160 splendid fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers, from the famous fattening run Woolway, Monaroo.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.
For sale, at the Camperdown Yards, 62 head of Broken and Unbroken Young Horses.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. P. Bean, to sell, at the Camperdown Yards, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, 9th and 10th May, at 2 o'clock.
31 head of young horses, each day. They are in prime condition, and some of them are broken to saddle, and as a lot they comprise horses suitable for all purposes.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from C. W. Bucknell, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
280 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. James Cain to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. John Healy to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
140 head of prime fat cattle.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 8th May, at 12 o'clock,
1500 prime fat wethers.
In lots to suit purchasers.

M'Grath's Hill.
Comfortable Cottage
Wheelwright and Blacksmith's Shop
Household Furniture
Tools of Trade.

J. B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Mr. John Burns (who is removing from the district), to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 12th of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, M'Grath's Hill, near Windsor,
The whole of that choice block of land, containing about one acre, having extensive frontage to the Parramatta Road, and —— street, at Sommer's Town, M'Grath's Hill, together with a substantial built Cottage, containing verandah, four rooms, detached kitchen, granary, wheelwright's and blacksmith's shop, &c. Upwards of half-an-acre of the land is secured with a paling fence, and planted with orange, apple, peach, apricot, loquat, and several other choice trees, all in full bearing.
After which,
The household furniture, &c., consisting of sofas, tables, chairs, bedsteads, washstands, chest of drawers, pictures, chimney glass, cooking utensils, &c., &c. Also the whole of the blacksmith's and wheelwright's tools of trade, water truck, and several other articles.
Terms at sale.

2000 Acres.
Valuable Estate at Winburndale.
For Sale, by Public Auction, at the Exchange Rooms, Bathurst, on TUESDAY, 20th May, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. R. and W. OAKES beg to announce that they have received instructions from R. J. Hopkins, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the above-named day,
The valuable and well-known ESTATE at Winburndale, containing about 2000 acres of excellent land, at present leased to and occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawson, having the Winburndale Creek running through the centre from east to west.
The above superior property is bounded by Yarras, the Hereford Estate, and Messrs. Kite's, Tindale's, and Cummings' lands.
The greater portion is cleared, and there are four large paddocks, containing about 165 acres, enclosed. It is capable of depasturing two flocks of sheep, and a large portion is excellent agricultural land.
The improvements consist of a good six-roomed brick-built house, detached kitchen, stables, sheds, huts, and stock-yards.
The Auctioneers beg to call particular attention to the sale of the above estate, affording an opportunity for investing in a really choice property not often to be met within so short a distance of Bathurst.
Terms—unusually easy, viz.:—One-third of purchase, cash, the remainder to remain for ten years, if required, at six per cent. interest secured on the property.
Title, a grant from the Crown guaranteed.
N.B.—The property will be sold as 2000 acres, but it is well known that many of the old grants contain considerably more than the quantity specified.
Plan and full particulars at the rooms of the Auctioneers.
Day of sale TUESDAY, 20th May, 1862.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
A First-rate Investment.
A Substantial BRICK HOUSE in Watt-street, with the Out-buildings, and the Land connected therewith as described.

DODDS and CO. have received instructions from B. Hudson, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, Watt-street, Newcastle, on MONDAY, 12th May, at 12 o'clock,
All that PIECE OF LAND in Newcastle, containing eighteen perches, more or less, being one-half part of the land described in the grant, bounded on the west by thirty-three feet of Watt-street; on the south by a line dividing it from allotments 14 and 15, bearing east seven degrees, south two chains and twenty-five links; on the east by a line dividing it from allotment 11 thirty-three feet; and on the north by a line dividing it from the other moiety or half part of the land described in the grant.
On which is erected,
A substantial BRICK TWO-STORIED HOUSE, with out-offices and other buildings at the rear.
The house is in thorough repair—newly slated, papered, &c. It is well adapted for a merchant, as the out-buildings could be converted into stores, and the two front rooms on the ground floor into offices, with doors opening on the street, leaving private for the family a hall and entrance, and a dining-room 28 feet x 20; on the upper story, a drawing-room, 20 feet x 18, opening on a verandah, besides three large bedrooms.
The situation of these premises stands unrivalled in the city of Newcastle, being in the principal street, near to the wharfs, court-house, banks, and other public buildings.
The title is perfect, and the terms liberal.

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LACHLAN.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

MAY 4th.—Our escort to-day take 2848 ozs. 14 dwts. 16 grs., and £2604. This escort is considerably less than was generally expected; and, although there is, at the present time, about 4000 ounces in the banks, even with this added, and the smallness of our last week's escort, it must be admitted we have nothing to boast about, considering our population now approaches nearly twenty thousand (20,000).

Many will, I doubt not, wonder why the banks here hold this amount of gold. I will explain: when a party of men wash a paddock of dirt—it may be two or three weeks' work for them, every machine that is puddled and sluiced—the proceeds are deposited with the banks for safety, it is not until the whole of the gold is obtained from the paddock that the parcel is sold,—so that five or six good claims washing at the same time, and holding their gold, is the cause of the great fluctuations in our escorts; and, when it so happens that these large parcels are sold in the same week, our escort reaches a very large amount, but it must always be borne in mind, that it is very often the proceeds of several weeks' work. A very large amount of the gold forwarded to Sydney during the past five or six weeks was obtained here, as many months ago the washing of the paddocks of dirt, out of the first ground washed, produced the gold that has in that time been forwarded to Sydney.

On the south lead, at present, numbers of claimholders have large paddocks of dirt from which, as yet, they have not washed a single load. Many will work their ground out and bring the whole of their wash to the surface before they commence puddling. So that it may happen that one week's escort may take down the produce of several months' work. No. 78 on this lead struck gold last week, and the greatest confidence still prevails in the continuation of this (south) lead; shares still being very high.

I have been thus particular in pointing out the great fluctuations in our escorts, for miners at a distance, when they see a large return, often think it the produce of one week, and trouble themselves but little to ascertain if such is the case. When five or six claims hold their gold, our escort falls considerably. This will be sufficient to show the comparative few that are at present obtaining the precious metal; but that few are certainly fortunate in possessing the "jeweller's shop" they do; and whatever amount of caution I may endeavour to give miners making their way to this field will, I know, be in a great measure thrown away—they will *chance* it. Hundreds and hundreds of them would sooner shepherd some supposed lead on a bare existence for months and months than accept good and certain wages (mechanics and tradesmen of all kinds, with all our large population, being difficult to obtain). They live and hope that they *may* one day be lucky enough to get a "jeweller's shop"—anything like payable ground that would turn out good wages being thought nothing of at present, *pile* holes alone being looked for.

There was a report last week that shallow ground and surfacing had been discovered about six miles from the township. A party of miners proceeded to the spot and brought in a quantity of surface—I saw it washed—it did not produce a single speck of gold. There are several reports of rushes forty and fifty miles distant, but nothing authentic at present. The claimholders on the south lead, near the lagoon, in consequence of the water, are now erecting steam machinery to work the ground, which is supposed to be, from the gold found in the adjoining claims, equal to any ground opened on these fields.

Although the Caledonian lead is a great favourite, and share very high, it does not at present produce a very large amount of gold. There was a report that No. 22 claim bottomed and obtained good payable gold, but such is not the case. The parties in this claim bottomed shallow—the ground dipping considerably. I believe while driving and following the dip, from half a pennyweight to a pennyweight was obtained to the bucket. They are about to sink another shaft.

On the Victorian lead (I was in error in my last—this has been proclaimed a lead), claim No. 47, bottomed at a depth of 157 feet. Great hopes are entertained that this shaft would strike the gold, but it proved otherwise. The bottom rock is dipping, and some measures are about to be taken to assist the party in putting down another shaft. I may mention that this shaft is below the supposed junction of the Caledonian with this lead.

Of the other *leads* nothing at present can be said with any certainty; shares in them are for sale at low prices. Reports are spread first that one, then another has struck gold, but at present little can be said in their favour.

The dispute between the surveyor and assistant commissioner is happily settled, and a "memorandum of instructions for determining matters relative to the survey of the town of Forbes as to alignment and keeping open of streets and lanes, and dealing with cases of buildings, &c." is issued for the information of the public. In this memorandum the reserves for public buildings are notified, and it seems as if the authorities were bound to make a mistake and annoy the trading community, for this could not be more successfully done than in the proposed removal of the post-office from the neighbourhood of its present site to the south-east corner of the Government reserve. The corner of the Government reserve, opposite the present temporary post-office is, without doubt, the best site to be obtained in the town,—it is situated on the highest ground in the township, near the Court-house, and proposed police barracks; it is the most central, all the principal business places are near it, and the town is extending in an opposite direction to the place selected for the proposed new office, which is on considerably lower ground, nearer the lagoon, scarce a street formed there as yet, and away from all business sites. Why the removal no one can form the least idea, except it be with a determination, on the part of the Government, to oppose the interests of the commercial community here (which can scarce be credited), who, supposing they (the Government) would erect the post and telegraph offices in the most central, best, and business part of the town have expended hundreds, I may say thousands of pounds, in substantial buildings for the carrying on of their business. The memorandum was no sooner issued this morning, than a petition was at once drawn up, and will, I believe, be forwarded to the Colonial Treasurer by this post, signed by all the bankers and principal storekeepers in the town against the proposed removal. It is to be hoped, considering the smallness of the favour asked—the site prayed for in the petition being without doubt the best in the town—that the Government will take measures to have both the post and telegraph offices erected there, and thus show they at least take some interest in the commercial and mining prosperity of these fields.

Robberies have been numerous lately. William Thomas is committed to Orange for trial, charged, with two others not yet in custody, with sticking up and robbing James Jachin, a Prussian, in the township late on Wednesday night.

Patrick Kighran was brought before the court on suspicion of being one of the men that "stuck up" the Orange mail. He was not identified by any of the passengers, and was discharged.

John Dower, who was charged with being accessory to the murder of the man supposed to be M'Guinness, was brought before the court and discharged.

William Thornton and William Streater, charged with sticking up Green's store on the south lead, and taking £150, were identified both by Mr. and Mrs. Green, and remanded for seven days.

It is reported that we are to have a fourth bank here, viz., the Bank of Australasia.

During the past week theatricals have been at a premium here. At the Shamrock Theatre the Lady of Lyons and Love's Sacrifice have been produced, with some good farces, to excellent houses. Miss Fanny Young is still the great favourite; her reading of Pauline in the former, and Margaret in the latter, was received with marked and deserved attention, and unbounded applause, resulting in a call before the curtain on each night. The performance of Mr. Musgrave as Colonel Damas was excellent; this gentleman is a great favourite here, and in "old men's" characters is excelled but by few. The Claude Melnotte and Matthew Elmore of Mr. O'Brien deserves great praise.

This week several private matches have been run—the result of the late race meeting. Monday, a match between Mr. Bowler's Emerald against Mr. Mylacharane's Dosey—two miles, £100 aside—the former winning.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bowler's Emerald against Mr. Minehan's Holmes—two and a half miles, £200 aside; this was also an easy victory for Emerald.

On Wednesday, Mr. L. Riley's Dutchman against Mr. Iliffe's Reformer—one mile and a distance, £100 aside—the latter winning.

CITY MISSIONS.—In Manchester, thirty of the eighty missionaries employed in that city are supported by the subscriptions of individual donors, seven others by the subscriptions of two gentlemen combining to support a missionary labourer, and four others by a like union of three gentlemen. If forty-one of the eighty missionaries in Manchester are thus supported, what might not London do with all its resources!

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 5th May.—The first act of the great privilege case is over and the curtain has fallen. Mr. George Dill is at liberty, and the Assembly is perplexed. The incarceration of Mr. Dill was conducted in loudest style of melo-drama. The arrest was a quiet one. On Tuesday afternoon, just before the House assembled, the Sergeant-at-Arms, attended by two men, entered the *Argus* Office and served the warrant. Mr. Dill declined to obey it. Gentle force was used—the Sergeant-at-Arms laid his hand on his prisoner's arm—and Mr. Dill was taken off in a car to within the precincts of the House. A room about ten feet square, situate on a damp basement, had been prepared for him, in which a plain deal table, a cheap boardinghouse washhandstand, one chair, an iron stretcher, straw mattress, about half a quire each of blotting and writing paper, and a few pens and an inkstand were placed. Outside the window great iron bars had been fixed, and the glass panels of a ricketty inch-and-half four-panel door were similarly guarded. The startling effects were reserved for show outside. A ponderous iron draw-bolt, similar to those used in ordinary prisons, was fitted to the door, and appended to this was a padlock which has been thus described "That padlock, in itself, is either a special compliment or an injury of the severest character. We venture to aver that there is no padlock like it in all the colony. It is the padlock, not of commerce, but of tragedy—nay, of pantomime—the padlock which the blackest tyrants use, when, in a voice of thunder, they consign the prisoner to 'the deepest dungeon under the castle moat—t!' It is a padlock which could only have come from Mr. Lister's repertory at the Theatre Royal, and is most probably the same article which does duty on the dungeon behind which Mr. Squires sings his death-song so divinely—the padlock of the Borgias, and an heirloom of that family. It is a padlock which must have been conceived in a nightmare and forged in a frenzy—a padlock designed to be an emblem of the power whose privileges it guards—a thing as over swollen, as ludicrously disproportionate, as blustering, and as brazen, as the House whose dignity it serves—a padlock meant to strike terror into the souls of publishers, and which journalists have only to see to go down on their knees—a padlock which will have a place for ever in the annals of the Victorian Parliament. But as

'Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage'—

so the padlock, which is supposed to hold the body of Mr. Dill, is only the symbol of the Assembly's tyranny, not the sign of the prisoner's disgrace." In plain words, the padlock was a stout brass one about eight inches square and weighing about 6 lbs. Thus found and secured, Mr. Dill had to await the pleasure of the House. When that august body re-assembled after the Easter vacation, the Sergeant-at-Arms took the first opportunity after the routine business had been got through, of announcing that he had obeyed the order of the House and secured his prisoner. Mr. Loader at once protested against this interference with the liberty of the subject, and pleaded hard with the House to be careful before it committed itself to a course of proceedings which must end in utter discomfiture. He was, however, listened to with impatience, and finally had to give way to Mr. Frazer—"the privileged ruffian" of the drama. On this occasion Mr. Frazer proved to be a very tame ruffian indeed. He said that he felt the difficulties of his position as a "lame 'un," and suggested that the Attorney-General should take the matter in hand. Mr. Loader renewed his protest in a speech of great force and pointed application; but the Attorney-General was weak, and the House was willing. Mr. Frazer's suggestion was made a substantive motion, and carried; and

Mr. Ireland rose and said that, in compliance with the wish of the House, he had to move, "That Mr. Dill be brought to the bar of this House, the Sergeant-at-arms having taken him into custody."

Mr. Dill was then brought to the bar, in the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms.

The Speaker: What is your name?

Mr. Dill: George Dill.

The Speaker: Are you the publisher of the *Argus*?

Mr. Dill: I came here under compulsion, and any questions I may answer I answer under protest.

The Speaker: An order of this House was served upon you on the 9th. Did you receive it?

Mr. Dill: I received the order.

The Speaker: You did not attend in compliance with that order.

Mr. Dill: No.

The Speaker: Have you any reason to offer for not having done so?

Mr. Dill: I decline to answer that question.

The Speaker: Is there any other question which any hon. member wishes to ask?

No member having risen, Mr. Dill was ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Ireland said he rose, in consequence of the answers given to the Speaker's interrogatories, to move, "That George Dill having been guilty of a contempt of this House be, for his said offence, committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms of the Legislative Assembly, and that the Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly."

Thus committed to a decided course, the House acted according to the advice of Mr. Attorney-General, a second warrant was issued on the motion of Mr. Ireland:—"That George Dill be again brought to the bar and interrogated by Mr. Speaker, with reference to the publication of the libellous article contained in *The Argus* newspaper of the 4th instant; but that all fees consequent on the second proceeding be remitted by this Assembly." Mr. Dill was accordingly reconducted to the bar, where he had to stand while Mr. Barker, the Clerk of the House, read the whole of that article which so "galled the kibe" of Mr. Frazer—grovelling ruffian and all. This done, the following colloquy took place:—

The Speaker: George Dill, you have already said that you are the publisher of *The Argus* newspaper. Did you publish the number in which that article appeared?

Mr. Dill: Yes.

The Speaker: Are you aware that it reflects upon a member of this House?

Mr. Dill: I decline to answer that question.

The Speaker: Have you any reason to give for declining?

Mr. Dill: I decline to answer.

The Speaker: Does any hon. member desire to ask George Dill any questions?

Mr. Levey: I wish to ask a question. Do you, Mr. Dill, desire to retract or apologise to the House?

Mr. Dill: No, not in the slightest.

Mr. Levey: Have you any objections to give the name of the writer of the article?

Mr. Dill: That question has not been asked.

Mr. Levey: If I were to ask you the question who was the author of the article, would you answer the question?

Mr. Dill: Ask it.

Mr. Levey: Then I ask you the question—What is the name of the writer of the article?

Mr. Dill: I refuse to give it.

Roars of laughter rewarded Mr. Levey for the success of his cross-examination, and he sat down with a decidedly cross-expression of countenance. Mr. Ireland then moved—"That the said George Dill, having published in the said *Argus* newspaper the said libellous article, is guilty of a contempt and breach of the privileges of this House, and that he be, for his said offence, committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms of the Legislative Assembly, and be kept in such custody for the space of one calendar month, unless this House shall sooner order his discharge, or unless the present Parliament of Victoria be sooner prorogued, or unless the said Legislative Assembly be sooner dissolved; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly." And this resolution was carried unanimously. After Mr. Levey and Mr. L. L. Smith had respectively lectured the House, the one on the moral ethics of journalism! and the other on the law!

Mr. Dill was then conducted to his cell, and he actually passed the night in that damp and dreary apartment. The dignity of the House was to be maintained by an indignity offered to a private citizen! A grave question of right was to be tried, which rendered it necessary that a gentleman should be made a prisoner, and the House, or Speaker, and the Sergeant-at-arms, treated Mr. George Dill as a felon. I myself visited the apartments assigned to Mr. Dill, with no intention, because certainly with no expectation that I should have the opportunity afforded me, of offering an indignant remonstrance against their unfitness for the really great purpose to which they were assigned. I cannot persuade myself to acquit altogether the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria of this very lamentable breach of the amenities and civilities of every-day life—I cannot help regarding in that distinguished officer—the custodian, as he avowedly is, of the dignities of the august body over which he presides—a gentleman who is at least as much responsible, as can his officer, the Sergeant-at-Arms, be, for carrying out with something like comfort and decency, the mere details of the incarceration. Unless I have misconstrued the brief and temperate speech of Mr. Dill's accuser, I am inclined to think that the prisoner would have fared better at the hands of that gentleman than he did at those of the constituted conservators of the dignities, privileges, and decencies of the House.

In the meantime the Crown Solicitor and Mr. Dill's legal adviser had met; a writ of *habeas corpus* having been applied for and obtained, returnable *immediate*. It was found impossible to get together a full Court to hear the argument, and on Friday night Mr. Dill was allowed to go at large on *parole*. Here the action of the drama is suspended for the present. The second act is in rehearsal for Friday, on which day the rise of the curtain will disclose the three Judges in Banco, Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms, in full dress, having charge of the prisoner, council, attorneys, policemen, and the crier. After this scene it is believed that the unities can no longer be preserved, the action being likely to be moved to other and distant lands.

An unusually painful event, which has created a deep sensation, occurred a few days ago, in the suburb of Richmond. A respectable married female, the wife of a Mr. Evans, a clerk in one of the Departments of Railways, died in circumstances of extreme destitution on Thursday morning. The evidence adduced at the inquest was to the effect that the husband, whose duties called him from home between Monday and Saturday, was absent at the time of his wife's death—which took place in giving birth to twin children. The poor woman was alone at the time, and completely destitute of the comforts which are necessary at such a period. Her sufferings must have been protracted from an early hour on Wednesday morning—when the milkwoman was unable to arrest her attention—until the same hour on Thursday, when the attention of the neighbours was called to the fact, and the milkwoman noticed a faint moan proceeding from the house. On effecting an entrance the poor creature was found lying on the floor in a dying state, without any covering beyond a night-dress. She had recently been confined of a child, and a medical man who was immediately sent for found it necessary to deliver her of a second. The mother never rallied, and died shortly afterwards, one of the children having been still-born, and the other died within a few minutes of its birth. Mrs. Evans is spoken of by her neighbours as having been most uncomplaining and cheerful under her severe trials, and no idea of neglect or unkindness appears to be entertained against her husband, who has only recently obtained the appointment which he holds, and is believed to have been in very straitened circumstances previously. The verdict arrived at by the jury was that the deceased had died of puerperal convulsions.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS IN VICTORIA.

(*From the Argus, April 30.*)

THE first formal act of Executive lawlessness committed in this country was perpetrated yesterday upon the body of Mr. George Dill, a peaceful citizen of this realm, pursuing his lawful occupation. His premises were invaded, and he himself forcibly hauled away, by two persons professing to act under the orders of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Without any legal warrant whatever, and for no offence known to the law of this land, this individual has been deprived of his liberty, and incarcerated in that dismal place of punishment called the House of Parliament. At the present moment he is confined in a dungeon which is rather more uncomfortable than one of the separate cells of Pentridge—a damp, unwholesome den, with formidable bars to the one window, and a padlock of Brobdignagian proportions on the door—not so far from the sound of the debates of the House as that some dull echoes of that obscene noise can visit his ears.

The excuse for this daring outrage on the liberty of the subject is, that the privileges of the House of Assembly have been violated by some one, for whom Mr. Dill is the vicarious sufferer. No crime has been committed, no law offended. No court has pronounced its sentence, and no jury of peers has given a verdict. Yet here is an innocent man deprived of his freedom in the open day, in a city professing to be governed by British law. The house of an Englishman has been deliberately attacked, and an assault committed, which, in law, is equal to burglary or felonious abduction. It is true that no absolute physical violence was done, but this is due to the forbearance of the pretended delinquent, and not to the mercy of the House or of its myrmidons. The minimum amount of legal force only was suffered, the assailant being the Sergeant-at-Arms. But the outrage is as great as if that officer had only succeeded in his wicked intents after a severe struggle—as if the whole *posse comitatus* of the House, beginning with the Speaker, and ending with the smallest messenger, had bodily attacked the office of Mr. Dill, and carried him away by main force.

To speak seriously, the House has perpetrated an act which, if endured in silence, renders all law superfluous, and makes all liberty a farce. There can be no form of tyranny more degrading than this, if there is no redress in law for this gross and wanton outrage. It is not necessary that we should quote the excuse given by the House for this exercise of arbitrary authority. The plain fact should be enough, that here is a citizen deprived of personal liberty, against whom there is no legal sentence whatever. Here is a power which is above the law, and which assumes to be beyond question. Every other power in the Constitution has its bounds, but this has none. Every other authority is written and known, but this is not. Every other crime finds a place in some statute-book; but the crime of breach of privilege is free from these vulgar conditions. It is what its authors, and those interested in it, may choose to make it. Who ever heard of so monstrous a power in a free country? Who is safe from incarceration if Mr. Dill can be imprisoned without legal warrant? What more abominable tyranny is conceivable than the privilege of this House from free criticism—the privilege which punishes with a dungeon any free comment on an L. L. Smith, any unkind reference to a Levy.

This monstrous claim, if it is allowed, is the death-stroke not only of the freedom of the Press, but of all individual liberty. There is absolutely no parity of life in a free country and in a country of which the Dons and Healeses are masters of privilege. The occupation of the Press is gone where a Levy is made arbiter of its licentiousness. All free speech is extinct, which exists only on the sufferance of a power like this—a power without limit or discretion—a power which is able to make the offence and to punish it—which is prosecutor and judge in its own court, and which admits of no appeal from its decision. A very little consideration will serve to show how impossible it is that a privilege of this kind can be allowed in favour of these, the latest assailants of the freedom of the Press. The freedom of the Press requires no argument, no enforcing from us. It is sufficient that it *must* exist where there is any practical liberty—that it must exist, without any of the checks which would be imposed on it by those who are the subjects of its freedom. A British community is not expected to haggle about the terms on which it enjoys this priceless gift, this epitome of our liberties, which is worth all the other liberties put together. It has no option but to take it with all its imperfections. It is only a journalist of the type of Levy who is afflicted with doubts on the score of journalistic licentiousness. But we beg the world not to take its idea of the liberty of the Press from Levy. We protest against Levy being the arbiter between liberty and licentiousness. We may admit that Levy has a fine scent for the detection of blasphemy and obscenity, but we would still not rest the whole question upon the exquisite discernment of a Levy. If we must choose between the liberty of Levy and simple licentiousness, we would rather be licentious. The triumphs of the Press have been too dearly won, and are too precious, thus to be made null by the feeble voice of Levy. Liberty is one thing, and licentiousness another; but what creature in his senses would select Levy as the judge between them? How much greater is the absurdity when Levy becomes a party interested in making liberty licentiousness! If the question is to be settled by the House itself, we must protest against the voice of Levy being taken as the voice of public opinion—as the one happy cross between the Legislature and the Press, who knows precisely where the privilege of the one begins and of the other ends.

That the liberty of the Press is liable to descend into licentiousness, is a position which needs no confirmation from the Assembly. That any liberty is apt to become licentiousness, we may perceive by the example of members themselves. There is no guarantee against imperfections, either in the one privilege or the other. The one thing we deny is, that the House itself, which is necessarily the principal subject of the criticism of the Press, should pretend to decide what is liberty and what is licentiousness. We protest against any form of privilege whatever which gives to a member the right of saying how far the journalist may go in reference to himself. The liberty of the Press would be a worthless and an empty boon under these conditions. The members cannot be allowed to be objects and judges of the criticism, at the same time. They cannot be the sole and sufficient authority to decide whether any particular article is licentious or not. What are the rules by which the House is to decide upon the licentiousness of the Press? How far are the journals to be permitted to go, and where are they to stop? Is there to be no ridicule at the expense of members, no sarcasm at their follies, no exposure of their conduct? Is the Press to say nothing but what is agreeable to members? What is this but a censorship of the Press, more vile and intolerable than the French system of Ministerial *avertissements*, because more uncertain, more reckless, and more variable.

But, says Mr. Heales, a member of Parliament devotes much time and trouble to his duties, and ought to be protected in his office. So far as protection for liberty of speech and action goes, no one would wish to restrict the privilege of members. It has this protection already as an inherent right. But is it not something monstrous to claim for members an immunity from the very discussion which represents their responsibility to the public? There is no way by which the direct responsibility of members of Parliament can be secured, than through the medium of the Press. To comment on the acts, the language, the demeanour, nay, the motives of members, if they are to be got at, is the one great and most important duty of the Press. Take this away, and the member ceases to have any responsibility, the Press any function. Against any abuse of this necessary privilege of the Press, the member has his remedy, as every other citizen. If he is wrongfully accused, he has, first, the privilege of setting himself right with the public through the very columns of the newspaper; and, next, he may bring his action at law, if he pleases. No further privileges are required by the member, in order that he may do his duty to his country or his constituency. Nor can the House, bodily or individually, be injured by any contempt being thrown on its character or its proceedings. Whatever its character is, must be made by itself; and the journalist is powerless to affect it, whether for good or for evil. No man can ever be brought to contempt except by himself. But no force of privilege can protect a Levy from contempt, or an L. L. Smith from disgust; and no power on earth can make a member a ruffian, if he is not really so. The Press is only the echo of public opinion when it fixes the deserved contumely on its proper objects; when it does not reflect public opinion, it becomes harmless, even to a member of Parliament. For ourselves, we have reckoned the cost, and have weighed the consequences. We shall not cease to call members by their right names, and we shall try whether there is any law in the land which can stay this wholesome prerogative.

On the second reading of the Privilege Bill, introduced by the then Attorney-General, Mr. Stawell, on the 15th January, 1857, Dr. Evans made the following observations, as appears in *Hansard*, vol. i.:—"Dr. Evans said the bill appeared to him altogether inexpedient and inoperative, as the powers given to define privileges had not been carried out. There was no definition of such privileges in the bill. * * * This House did not hold privileges on the same footing as the House of Commons. He apprehended that, if this bill were passed, the Judges of the Supreme Court here would follow the example of the Judges at Westminster Hall and the Legislature would have merely the form of words, without having advanced really one step in the matter of defining its privileges. He thought, before introducing that measure, the first step should have been to ascertain what privileges the Legislature here really required, and then they might arrive at something like a satisfactory position for legislation on the subject."

POPULAR CUSTOMS IN BAVARIA.—A singular popular custom, of long-standing in one part of Bavaria, re-appeared the other day. So ordinary a country as Germany is the last place in which one would expect to find a sort of lynch law, a reprobation by public opinion of crimes scarcely punishable by justice. The only place where anything similar exists is in the Southern States of America, where, however, people who make themselves ridiculous by marrying young wives when themselves are old, or notable for stinginess, are punished in the same way as those who make themselves obnoxious in Bavaria. *Haberfeldtreiben* is the name given to this process, which exists in that part of the Bavarian highlands, inclosed between three rivers—the Mangfall, which flows from the Lake of Tegernsee, and joins the Inn by Rosenheim, the Isar, and the Inn. If any one misbehaves in that country, and does not amend on receiving warning, a sudden tumult is raised outside his house. One or two hundred men in disguise, armed and provided with instruments of noise, assemble. The whole neighbourhood is informed of the person at whom this is directed; carriages are stopped, and spectators are requested to keep aloof from the performers. Then the list of the assembly is read in the name of the Emperor Charlemagne in the Untersburg. All the Treibers have feigned names, to which they must answer. Next the culprit is called up, and never fails to appear, generally in his shirt. One of the maskers reads him a long despatch, as ambassador from Charlemagne, while the others hold torches round to light the paper. In this the causes of the popular expression are recorded in doggrel verse, which is read so loud that the neighbourhood can hear. Every crime of the man has its verse; after each of which the assembly break into loud taunting laughter, and make a fearful noise with pans, bells, trumpet, whips cracking, shouts, and stamping. At the end, the culprit has another admonition; and other sinners are warned that if they do not improve the next meeting will be held at their houses. With this the gathering separates as mysteriously as it came together. Usury, stinginess, and avarice are chiefly punished by tribunal, especially of a kind that escapes the tribunal of law.—*Athenæum.*

"ELIZA" OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—The Rev. W. Mitchell, a coloured minister of Toronto, Canada, has assisted at the escape of hundreds of fugitive slaves, among whom were the "Eliza" of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "Little Harry," whom he carried in his arms for miles. A portrait of Mr. Mitchell was presented to him as a testimonial, from the friends of negro emancipation, during a recent visit to England.

HINTS TO PARENTS.—The editor of the *Buffalonian* says he would as soon go to sea on a shingle, make a ladder of fog, chase a stream of lightning through a crab-apple orchard, swim the rapids of Niagara, or set Lake Erie on fire with a lucifer match, as to think of stopping two young persons from getting married when they take it into their heads to do so.

RICHARD GREEN.—To the Editor of the HERALD. Sir,—I noticed a letter the other day in your daily contemporary, signed "Two Young Australians," referring to the departure of Mr. R. Green for England, and lamenting that he had not the cheers of his countrymen to console and stimulate him as he passed down the harbour. Now, as one of the committee who undertook the onerous and troublesome task of raising subscriptions in aid of Green, I would wish to point out to these young Australians and others who profess admiration for the champion oarsman, that his wife and children are in the colony, and young Australians may shew their sympathy much more effectually than by "cheering from the cliffs." By calling at the Labour Bazaar, they can have a subscription list, and by filling it in with a few pounds they will be rendering real service to Green, while at the same time they will be lightening the labours of the committee.

Yours, &c.,

A M.

Sydney, 7th May.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 7½ per cent. for the half-year ended the 31st ultimo, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be payable at the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd May. By order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.

Sydney, 30th April.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Between WILLIAM HENRY ELDRED, Plaintiff,
and
TOPUNBHEY DOSSOBHEY, Defendant.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above-named WILLIAM HENRY ELDRED against the above-named TOPUNBHEY DOSSOBHEY to recover damages for the breach of the terms of a certain charter party entered into on the twenty-sixth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one between William Booth the master of the barque Dragon on behalf of himself and the owners of such vessel and the said plaintiff and it being alleged that the said Topunbhey Dossobhey does not reside within this colony or its dependencies a writ of foreign attachment has been issued returnable on the twenty-third day of May now instant wherein David Bruce Hutchinson of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the said colony is garnishee. Notice is hereby given thereof and if at any time before final judgment in this action the said Topunbhey Dossobhey or any person on his behalf will give the security and notice and file the appearance and plea required by the Act entituled An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to actions against persons absent from the colony and against persons sued as joint contractors the attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this seventh day of May A.D. 1862.

WANT and SLADE, attorneys for the plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company to sue and be sued in the name of such company.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1862.

NORTON and BARKER, attorneys for the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

SCULPTURE.—BUST of the late PRINCE CONSORT.—Under the distinguished patronage of Lady Young.—Mr. CHARLES ABRAHAM is producing highly-finished busts of the above, life size; price, £2 2s. Also, the unique Bust of her Majesty, by Durham; price, £2 2s. Please to apply early. Country orders carefully attended to. Address to Studio, 15, Wilmott-street, Pitt-street South; or to Mr. A. MOORE'S, Labour Bazaar. Mr. C. Abraham, sculptor to Governors Gipps and Fitzroy, has, after several years' travel and research, re-opened an Atelier, and is now engaged on several standard busts. Prices from £6 to £15.

NOTICE.—All claims owing to, or by, the late owner of Ketch Revenge, are particularly requested to be sent in to A. FENWICK, at LANE and CO.'S, ship chandlers, Lower George-street, for immediate settlement.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their *orders* for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Valuable Collection of Chromo-lithographs, advertised for sale by public auction, by R. MURIEL, next MONDAY, are now positively on view, at his new Auction Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel. The collection of Chromos is of a first-class character, and well worthy public attention.

TO WOODCUTTERS.—Notice is hereby given, that EDWARD KEATING is authorised to prosecute all persons cutting timber on my 120 acres of land near Haslem's Creek, or removing the same.
May 5. GEORGE KING, 10, O'Connell-street.

COOGEE.—All Persons are CAUTIONED against purchasing the Property advertised for sale by Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, on 23rd instant, the same not being the property of my husband, JOHN RICHARDSON, but having been conveyed to him in fraud of my separate estate. I am about to file a bill in Chancery to have him declared a trustee of the same for my benefit.
SARAH RICHARDSON.
Coogee, 6th May, 1862.

MARTELL and CO.—CAUTION.—We deem it right to call the special attention of the trade to the continued IMPORTATION, in large quantities, of SPURIOUS BRANDY into the Australian colonies, in bottles having the name of our firm and our trade mark on the lables, corks, capsules, and cases, in imitation of the brandy bottled by us.

With a view to prevent our reputation suffering from this fraudulent practice, and also to protect the interests of importers of our brandy in cases, we have deemed it advisable to give to Messrs. Klingender and Co., solicitors, in Melbourne, full powers to prosecute any person offering for sale any such counterfeit brandy.
P. p. MARTELL and CO.
E. MARTELL.
Cognac, November 26, 1861.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EFFECTS, &c.—JOHN G. COHEN begs to remind his friends and the public generally, that he undertakes to conduct out-door Sales of furniture, private effects, works of art, plate, &c., in all cases where the property is not intended for removal.

To gentlemen and others leaving the colony, J. G. C. respectfully solicits the favour of early instructions, assuring those that may entrust their interest to his care, the utmost zeal will be adopted to realise the best return for his clients.
Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.
Sydney, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—To MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN begs respectfully to remind his numerous friends that he undertakes to sell
GENERAL CARGOES, COLONIAL PRODUCE, AND ORDINARY MERCHANDISE,
both by public sale and private contract, and at the same time to remark, that the advantages his medium offers are not to be surpassed in the colony.

To provide still further for the various interests confided to his care, the Auction Rooms have been further enlarged, and will shortly be completed; thus affording increased accommodation and space for the varied description of goods imported with this market.

The Sale Room, erected at a vast expense, in anticipation of the growing wants of a great and increasing community, is, from its general structure and internal arrangements, combined with the general convenience it affords in all respects, acknowledged to be the most complete and unique in the colony. In the rear are STORE ROOMS, capacious and secure, capable of receiving more than 3000 tons of merchandise; it is needless to add, that their central position leaves nothing to be desired.

JOHN G. COHEN, in soliciting a continuance of the support with which he has been favoured for more than twenty-one years, begs to assure his various patrons that he will continue to devote the same zeal and interest that has hitherto distinguished his career as AUCTIONEER and GENERAL AGENT, and to maintain that large share of confidence he has earned from a discriminating and discerning public.
Bank Auction Rooms, Sydney, May 1.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

STOCK and Station Agents.—PITT and SULLIVAN, at the request of a large number of supporters, have commenced business as Stock and Station Agents in connection with their usual business. All communications addressed to their office, next door to the Commercial Bank, George-street, will be attended to.

WELLINGTON and MONTEFIORES.—Notice.—In consequence of an alteration in his business, the undersigned requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts without delay, or the same will be sued for in the ensuing District Court. All credit accounts for the future are respectfully declined, but the same large and varied stock will be submitted to the public for cash. All communications addressed Ranken-street, Forbes; or Montefiores, Wellington, will receive immediate attention.
Mr. ROTHWELL'S receipts for all moneys paid in at Montefiores will be considered valid.
HENRY J. LAMBERT, Wellington.
April 14.

ERARD'S Rosewood Cottage Pianofortes (three strings), price 65 guineas. H. MARSH, 269, George-street.

FOR SALE, a square PIANO, in good order; price 12 guineas. G. N. G., Post Office, Glebe.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Collard and Collard, and Cadby. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Pitt-st.

PIANOFORTES repaired, tuned, removed, and LENT on hire. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Pitt-st.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.—A quantity of illustrated and other MUSIC set aside from the general stock at ONE-THIRD the published price. At MOSS' Pianoforte Warehouse, Hunter-street.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—During the extensive ALTERATIONS, a large and varied assortment of MUSIC will be sold at ONE THIRD of the published price. ANDERSON'S, 360, George-street.

NOTICE.—Musical Box, 4 tunes, £2 10s.; ditto 6 tunes, £3 10s; ditto 8 tunes, with drum and cymbals, £5. A. HOULGATE, 254, Pitt-street.

FORD, BROTHERS' PATENT WASHING HATS. A limited parcel of these HATS on SALE, at the Montpelier Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

FIREWORKS! Fireworks! Fireworks! in assorted packages, on sale at the stores of DAVID COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Consumption.—Let no one afflicted by chest complaint hesitate for a moment to take these pills. In inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, asthma, and shortness of breath, they will mitigate every symptom, and rescue the patient from consumption. Sold by SARPY and MUSGROVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

COLONIAL TOBACCO, 888 brand, on SALE. FERRIS, SON, and DOYLE, 239, Pitt-street.

SEED OATS, Seed Barley, on SALE. FERRIS, SON, and DOYLE, 239, Pitt-street.

BARCLAY'S Bottled Porter, now landing, in prime condition, on SALE by L and S. SPYER and CO.

SODA WATER Bottles, in 2 gross crates, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

LIGHT Weight CANDLES, now landing, in prime order, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

PALE Amber ROSIN, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

CANDLEWICK, of various qualities, in small bales, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

SHEET LEAD, 3½, 4, 5, and 6 lb, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

MOREWOOD'S Galvanised TILES, 26 and 28 gauge, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

COLEMAN'S Mustard and Starch, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

TINPLATES, IC, IX, IXX, now landing, and on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

LUCERNE SEED, prime new French, for SALE, ex Cairngorm. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE PRIZE SEED WHEAT, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

OATEN HAY.—Prime Adelaide, in small trusses, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

HAY.—Prime Adelaide Hay, now landing at the Market Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

POTATOES.—Prime Warrnambool Potatoes, now landing at Pacific Wharf. WM. WRIGHT.

SALT, Salt, Salt, at No. 1, Sydney.—The far-famed Station Salt, so highly approved of, from San Quintin, California. ON SALE, at MITCHELL and CO.'S, No. 1, Circular Quay.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Shares in this company can be obtained of Mr. MULLINS, share broker, New Pitt-street.

KAURI SPARS, in all lengths. PILE'S Ship Yard, George-street North.

WOULDHAM'S Patent PORTLAND CEMENT for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, at 17s. 6d. per barrel. FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, auctioneers, 309, George-street.

FOR SALE, 5000 EWES, 3 to aged, deliverable in all May at Eumamedha, near Dubbo. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, a light SPRING-CART with tilt, Horse, and Harness. A trial given. Apply Mr. NESBITT, back Prince of Wales, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, four pairs well-bred KANGAROO DOGS, about eight months old. Apply 24, Charlotte-place.

THE HANDSOMEST SADDLE MARE in Sydney, a bargain, 14½ hands. A. Z., 306, George-street.

DRAUGHT HORSE, warranted to 25 cwt. Price £5. Apply J. POPE, Flower Pot Inn, York-st.

HORSES for SALE.—Brown gelding, 4 years old, 16 hands, any harness, ton up Druitt-street; bay mare, 15.1; dogcart, saddle, 5 years; brown cob, master 20 stone, 4 years old; bay mare, good hack, 6 years; gig, price £6. All the above horses are perfect, quiet, sound; any trials, in any harness; in good condition. Horses broken-in to any harness and saddle. ALEXANDER'S Commission Stables, 53, Parramatta-street. Wanted, a Conductor Boy.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with Board, at 97, Bourke-street, near William-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with BOARD. Miss DIGAN'S, 186, Prince-street, Church-hill.

A VACANCY for a Lady and Gentleman, at 138, Castlereagh-street, next Victoria Club.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS to LET, for one or two evenings per week. Apply 103, Elizabeth-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR TO LET, Furnished, in best part of William-street, with fine view of the harbour, and use of a first-class piano, and attendance. Apply to Mr. SLOPER, chemist.

A COTTAGE, No. 2, Elizabeth-street, Paddington, to be LET for the next eight months, on moderate terms. Apply to Mr. FAUCETT, 114, Elizabeth-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 20, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and Residence, Mrs. PARKINSON, opposite St. Philip's Church, Church-hill. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Apartments vacant. Mrs. SAMSON, 28, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. DOBSON'S, 221, Castlereagh-street, opposite BELL'S LIFE Office. Terms from £1.

BALMAIN.—The principal part of a HOUSE, furnished, to be LET. It is pleasantly situated near the water. Single gentleman or a family would be treated with. Address Mr. COHEN, Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

BALMAIN.—To Boarders, or Parties seeking part of a Furnished HOUSE, in a respectable private small family.—A Vacancy now occurs in a beautiful open situation, overlooking the harbour. E. RAMSAY, house agent, Balmain.

BALMAIN.—TO LET, a superior family RESIDENCE, with water frontage, replete with every possible convenience; splendid garden, farm-yard, and out-houses, with a never-failing supply of beautiful water. E. RAMSAY, grocer and house agent, Balmain.

BAYSWATER VILLAS, DOUBLE BAY.—To be LET, with immediate possession, one of those commodious residences known as the "Bayswater Villas," being the house formerly occupied by Major Fanning, and more recently by J. E. Ebsworth, Esq. It contains every convenience suitable for a gentleman's family. For terms apply to Mr. G. EAGAR, Nos. 1 and 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

HOTEL TO LET, elegantly fitted; 18 splendid rooms. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, Park-street.

HOUSE and SHOP to LET, in Bridge-street, next Exchange Corner (late Bengal Arms), with cellarage, stable, yard, &c.
Apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

OFFICES TO LET, in Central House, late Poehlman's Cafe. Apply to E. J. SCRIVENER, 321, George-st.

OFFICES to LET. Apply to H. ALLEN, 359, George-street, near King-street.

OFFICES TO LET, Elizabeth-street, near King-street. Apply 103, Elizabeth-street North.

PENRITH NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS to LET for public meetings, concerts, &c. Apply to Mr. W. CLARK, 103, Elizabeth-street.

ROSLYN-TERRACE, Macleay-street.—One of these very excellent Family Houses to LET. For particulars apply to Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Two ROOMS, Furnished, to a Lady and Gentleman. 264, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a small SHOP in George-street. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

TO LET, Family RESIDENCE, in Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street. Apply Mrs. SPARKE, end house.

TO LET, in Kent-street North, a HOUSE, containing 7 rooms. Apply at 247, Kent-street.

TO LET, four large ROOMS, for Offices or Residence, with private and back entrance. JULIUS HOGARTH, 121, Hunter-street.

TO BE LET, three or four Furnished ROOMS, with or without Board; also, two-stalled stable, with coachhouse and good hayloft. 174, Cumberland-street.

TO LET, a ROOM, thirty-seven feet long, suitable for a society's room; also, OFFICES. J. COLE, 120, King-street.

TO BE LET, a comfortable FAMILY RESIDENCE, in the City of Sydney. Apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO be LET or SOLD: a first-rate general STORE, at Nimitybelle, Maneroo. CHARLES BATE, 357, George-street.

TO LET, the BADEN BADEN BOARDING-HOUSE, Manly Beach. Apply to Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO LET, three comfortable Family RESIDENCES, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington. Also, comfortable COTTAGES, Surry Hills. Apply W. TAYLOR, Jacques' Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO LET, two new HOUSES in Elizabeth-street South, Strawberry Hills, containing five and six rooms each and kitchen; water, &c. Apply Mr. NIGHTINGALE, 546, Elizabeth-street, five doors north of premises.

TO INVALIDS and others.—Furnished APARTMENTS in the most healthy and picturesque part of Campbelltown, can be obtained. Apply to Dr. FLETCHER, or Mr. FIELDHOUSE, storekeeper, Campbelltown.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the SHOP and premises on the east side of Pitt-street, between King and Market streets, recently occupied by Mr. John Skinner. Apply at the office of NORTON and BARKER, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, in Stanley-street, near the Park (No. 19), the late residence of the Rev. W. Cuthbertson; delightfully situated; commanding a fine view of the Domain and harbour; water laid on to each floor; shower-bath fitted in, and in thorough repair. For the key, apply T. PIERCE, HERALD Agent, Stanley-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, pleasantly situated at Glebe Point, corner of Ferry Road, opposite Toxteth Park, containing 9 rooms, kitchen, pantry, wash-house, cellar, larder, and servants' room, with coach-house, two-stalled stable, cow-shed, and fowl-house; flower garden in front, and garden well stocked with fruit trees; a plentiful supply of water. Rent moderate. Enquire on the premises; or of G. W. ALLEN, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a first-class Family HOUSE, in Myles' buildings, Cumberland-street, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour and Sydney Cove. The house contains breakfast, dining, and drawing rooms, five bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' rooms; the whole of which are just completed and put in thorough repair. For a permanent tenant a moderate rent will be taken. Apply to Mrs. MYLES, three doors north; or to FAIRFAX and CO., George-street.

TO LET, a fine VILLA RESIDENCE, standing upon half an acre of land, with garden in front within two minutes' walk of the Ashfield Railway Station, now occupied by A. Garron, Esq., who is leaving at the end of present month; the house contains eight rooms, there is a wash-house, store, stabling, and abundance of water, there being a tank capable of containing 20,000 gallons of water. Further particulars can be obtained of Mr. GEORGE MOSS, 95, York-street, or Mr. H. DRAKE, Ashfield.

TO LET, in the town of Hartley, those large and commodious PREMISES, the Inn now kept by Mr. William Tanner, and known as the ROYAL HOTEL, now doing a good trade. The house is built of cut stone, and contains three sitting and nine bedrooms; there is a dry underground cellar, capable of storing, in addition to the spirit stock, 20 tons of goods; there is a kitchen and servant's sleeping room detached; also two ten-stall stables and roomy hay-lofts, coach-house and other out-stables; a good kitchen garden; a blacksmith's shop and forge in working order on the premises; in fact, the whole is in good repair. This hotel was for many years the booking-office for the coaches running between Sydney, Bathurst, Mudgee, and the Western districts, and is likely to become so again as soon as the railway is finished as far as Penrith. This hotel is so well known by persons travelling in the Western districts that any further comments by the proprietor would be superfluous; and to persons of business habits on the look-out for a remunerative establishment, this offers an opportunity seldom to be met with. Possession can be given on the 1st July next. Any further particulars can be obtained by applying to the proprietor, GEORGE JARVIS, Little Hartley.

VACANCIES for Gentlemen at Mrs. CAREW'S, 4, O'Connell-street, next to the Australian Club.

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